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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Official Vote of Tuesday, November 3, 1874.

We give the vote of the State (except Lehigh) received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The necessary delay in counting the vote, under the new plan, will prevent the complete returns from coming to hand for so long a time that we do not feel justified in waiting longer before publishing the table:

Counties marked thus * are unofficial.

Counties	Lieut. Gov. Ollnsted, R.	Lieut. Gov. Latta, D.	Aud. Gen. Bradford, R.	Aud. Gen. Allen, R.	Sec. Int. Af'rs. Temple, D.	Sec. Int. Af'rs. Porter, T.	Sup. Judge. Beath, R.	Sup. Judge. McCandless, D.	Congress. Culbertson, T.
Adams	2569	2214		2566	2215		2569	2215	1
Alleg'y	25 09	16784	285	13169	15585	288	13169	15585	1464
Armstr'g	3020	2662		3020	2662		3015	2664	1
Beaver	2877	2486	179	2702	2490	124	2695	2491	181
Bedford	2764	2695		2764	2695		2763	2695	1
Berks	3259	6610	4	3261	6525		3332	10993	74
Blair	2552	2511		2552	2511		2552	2511	1
Bradf'd	5519	4764	10	5519	4769	10	5515	4779	14
Bucks	6153	6354	43	6128	6345	50	6128	6345	50
Butler	4123	3688	58	4118	3695	54	4124	3688	22
Cambria	2578	2257		2578	2257		2578	2257	1
Cameron	170	189	24	203	154	15	199	151	40
Carbon	2246	2067	2	2246	2064	4	2245	2067	4
Centre	2718	3787	12	2719	3767	12	2709	3119	15
Chester	6052	6551	32	6184	6551	4	6183	6551	41
Clarion	1582	1955		1582	1955		1582	1955	1
Clear'fld	1587	2035		1585	2041		1577	2040	2
Clinton	1491	1881		1491	1881		1477	1881	2
Colu'bia	1612	2656	20	1600	2680		1612	2654	22
Crawf'd	4677	4737		4677	4736		4677	4737	1
Cumb'd	3687	3977		3686	4370		3687	4377	
Dauph'n	3966	4141		3966	4141		3966	4143	16
Del'ware	2308	2275		2308	2279		2302	2284	
Elk	1014	1014		1014	1014		1014	1014	
Erie	5487	5914	17	5097	5969	17	5494	5911	17
Fayette	3911	3977	44	3911	3978		3919	3992	44
Forest	222	226	3	222	226	1	227	226	
Franklin	3659	3911		3659	3911		3658	3912	
Fulton	1491	1491		1491	1491		1491	1491	
Greene	1569	2062	14	1569	2062		1569	2062	14
Hunt'don	2662	2662		2662	2662		2662	2662	
Indiana	3200	3481	13	3200	3481	12	3201	3498	10
Jefferson	2284	2284		2284	2284		2284	2284	
Juniata	1852	1520	18	1823	1520	28	1841	1504	32
Lan'ster	8879	8879		8879	8879		8879	8879	
Lawr'ce	1781	1727	14	1778	1727	14	1787	1718	14
Lebanon	2491	2491		2491	2491		2491	2491	
Leh'gh	2792	2792		2792	2792		2792	2792	
Luzerne	8631	7151	618	8552	7151	618	8631	7151	69
Lycoming	3457	3457		3457	3464		3457	3464	
Mercer	4273	4484	50	4273	4484	50	4282	4467	50
McKean	1000	1000		1000	1000		1000	1000	
Mifflin	1586	1586		1591	1599	20	1599	1587	18
Monroe	1731	1731		1731	1731		1731	1731	
Montg'ry	3784	3785	193	3784	3785	197	3784	3797	199
Montour	1000	1000		1000	1000		1000	1000	
North'd	4021	3864	19	3921	3888	16	3921	3882	19
Perry	2734	2734		2734	2734		2734	2734	
Phila.	23	23		23	23		23	23	
Pike	258	258		258	1023		258	1023	
Potter	1520	1520		1520	1520		1520	1520	
Schuyl'k	1737	1737		1737	1737		1737	1737	
Snyder	1453	1453		1453	1453		1453	1453	
Somers't	2823	2827	28	2823	2827	28	2823	2827	28
Sullivan	422	422		422	422		422	422	
Susq'na	3317	3317	12	3317	3317	12	3319	3273	11
Tioga	3726	3726		3726	3726		3726	3726	
Union	1288	1288		1288	1288		1288	1288	
Venango	2737	2737	9	2737	2737	9	2737	2737	9
Warren	2746	2746	64	2746	2746	64	2746	2746	64
Wash'ton	4232	4232	64	4243	4237	67	4274	4239	61
Wayne	1488	1488		1488	1488		1488	1488	
Westm'l'd	4006	5	32	3961	5457	31	3988	5454	30
Wyom'g	1484	1484		1484	1484		1484	1484	12
York	4988	7141	4	4978	7169		4974	7167	
*Latta's majority.									
LATTA'S MAJORITY.									
Total vote for Latta									271,382
Total vote for Olmsted									268,349
Latta's majority									2,943
Lehigh county's majority for Latta									1,746
Total majority in State									4,689

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Temple	276,631
Allen	272,626
Temple's majority	4,075

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

M'Candless	276,925
Beath	272,206
M'Candless' majority	4,717

The Official Vote by Counties.

FOREST.

	Rep.	Dem.
Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	267	Latta	328
Aud. Gen.—Allen	265	Temple	329
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	267	McCandless	328
Sup. Judge—Paxson	263	Woodward	333
Congress—White	255	Jenks	393
Sup. Judge—Dale	257	Siggins	329
Assembly—Agnew	232	Wimans	280
*Harrington	22	*Knox	60
Treasurer—Setley	258	Hunt	308
Comm'r—Heath	315	Berlin	329
Auditor—Cobb	259	Alabaugh	317
*Independent candidates.			

FULTON.

Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	697	Latta	1,019
Aud. Gen—Allen	700	Temple	1,019
Sec. Int. Af.—Beath	736	McCandless	982
Sup. Judge—Paxson	657	Woodward	1,021
Congress—Wister	699	Stenger	1,021
Senate—Yutzy	629	Schell	1,105
Assembly—Alexander	721	Wishart	970
Sheriff—Wilt	699	Sterrett	1,020
Treasurer—Comerer	720	Snyder	966
Comm'r—Palmer	726	Hendershott	991
Auditor—Covalt	706	Lodge	1,011
Coroner—McKibben	721	Shade	993

MONTOUR.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	875	Latta	1,457
Aud. Gen.—Allen	922	Temple	1,459
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	991	McCandless	1,459
Sup. Judge—Paxson	855	Woodward	1,459
Congress—Butler	925	Collins	1,463
Assembly—Crulkshank	1,244	McCormick	1,119
Treas'r—Fenstermacher	1,072	Dougherty	1,117
Comm'r—Derr	1,072	McKee	1,259
Reg. and Rec.—Barr	998	Johnston	1,466
Surveyor—Curtis	976	Wilson	1,348
Auditor—McMahon	920	McBride	1,348

BEDFORD.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	2,351	Latta	2,959
Aud. Gen.—Allen	2,525	Temple	2,958
Sec. In. Affairs—Beath	2,520	McCandless	2,954
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,515	Woodward	2,959
Congress—Blair	2,501	Reilly	2,957
Senate—Yutzy	2,341	Schell	3,137
Assembly—Trout	2,322	Spang	3,128
Piper	2,180	Keyser	2,940
Comm'r—Evans	2,463	Wishart	2,962
Surveyor—Blackburn	2,387	Barkman	2,892
Director—Carpenter	2,472	Beckley	2,921
Auditor—Over	2,540	States	2,959

FAYETTE.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	3,131	Latta	3,714
Aud. Gen.—Allen	3,117	Temple	3,708
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	3,119	McCandless	3,709
Sup. Judge—Paxson	3,059	Woodward	3,705
Congress—Stewart	3,375	Turney	3,559
Assembly—Mathiot	3,061	Darby	3,701
Croft	3,241	Dunlavy	3,594
Sheriff—Abraham	3,284	Springer	3,446
[Ind. Ath'y—Rush	2,991	Lindsey	2,934
Comm'r—Bunting	3,129	Cunningham	3,779
Auditor—Hess	3,121	Colley	3,779
Director—Barton	3,336	Baker	3,640
Surveyor—Turney	3,083	Gilmore	3,780
Coroner—Phillips	3,152	Brownfield	3,784

PHILADELPHIA.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	30,859	Latta	46,887
Aud. Gen.—Allen	30,810	Temple	46,804
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	30,286	McCandless	47,357
Sup. Judge—Paxson	30,465	Woodward	47,022
Judge C. P.—Pratt	30,729	Elcock	46,736
Judges O. C.—Hanna	30,508	McCall	47,336
Dwight	30,717	Henry	47,073
O'Brien	30,975	Archer	46,972
Dist. Att'y—Mann	30,845	Sheppard	47,043
Coroner—Ash	31,060	Goddard	53,346
Comm'r—Wetter	30,128	Robinson	47,130
Controller—Hancock	29,832	Winterer	47,128
Congress—			
1st—Freeman	9,637	Florence	7,976
*Branson	2,370		
2d—O'Neill	11,962	Rush	9,999
3d—Houston	7,010	Randall	9,762
4th—Kelley	12,526	McGrath	9,049
5th—Harmer	9,095	Robbins	10,228
*Myers	7,579		
Senate—			
2d—Mouat	4,707	Nagle	7,108
4th—Jones	7,515	Vickers	5,949
5th—Bayne	7,216	Neal	5,235
6th—Dunkel	5,502	Rogers	3,487
7th—Horter	6,486	Means	4,778
8th—Stokes	9,436	Brophy	6,822
Assembly—			
1st—Douglas	2,552	McCall	1,767
Graham	2,574	Wolf	1,760
2d—Tittermary	1,824	Kennedy	2,386
Watson	1,961	Holland	2,378
*W. Warner	331		
3d—Redstreake	921	Fletcher	710
*Fagen	1,169		
4th—Stratton	1,198	Monaghan	1,599
*Kelley	14		
5th—Petrof	1,396	Daily	1,151
*Wharton	129		
6th—Smith	637	Miller	979
7th—Patterson	2,740	Freeman	1,502
Bardsley	2,723	*Griffin	168
8th—Hall	1,427	Larkins	1,145
9th—*Aimoo	755	Spicer	906
*Betts	375		
10th—Hall	2,101	Flaherty	1,664
11th—Glass	588	Crawford	1,369
12th—Green	1,068	Gentner	1,205
13th—Ingles	1,444	Shaffer	827
14th—Deveresx	1,731	Wartman	1,315
15th—Shunn	3,318	Hano	2,906
Reyburn	3,747	Bond	2,745
Montgomery	3,633	Osborne	2,624
16th—Thielacker	1,117	Conrad	1,457
17th—Chandler	582	Faunce	1,714
18th—Roney	2,306	Hunnicker	1,908
Bakeoven	2,366	Duffin	1,959
19th—Ringgold	5,140	Merkel	3,494
Gillespie	5,067	Getse	3,480
Rice	5,121	Ketterlinus	3,531
20th—Wood	2,843	Dittman	2,450
Quirk	2,529	Zulick	2,325
*Fox	236		
*Jones	121		
21st—Yeakel	2,782	Brumbte	2,304
22d—Hill	1,994	Collum	1,536
*Jones	499		
23d—Salter	2,298	O'Neill	1,494
24th—Newell	2,302	Richards	1,884
25th—Seem	1,859	Balliet	2,393
26th—O'Neill	3,963	Nixon	2,585
Sonder	3,867	Sill	2,434
27th—Leigh	1,330	Esler	788
28th—Fredericks	2,086	Lawrence	1,578
*Independent.			
†Temperance.			

COLUMBIA.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	1,125	Latta	2,956
Aud. Gen.—Allen	1,090	Temple	2,988
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	1,124	McCandless	2,954
Sup. Judge—Paxson	1,092	Woodward	2,975
Congress—Butler	1,121	Collins	2,964
Assembly—McAnall	1,133	Mellenry	2,934
		Ryan	2,940
Comm'r—Eves	1,106	Ent	2,976
Dis. Att'y—Smith	1,124	Campbell	2,975
Surveyor—No Nomination		Dewitt	2,967
Coroner—No nomination		Murphy	2,943
Auditor—Ringler	1,118	Yost	2,967

CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Ross. R.	Earley, D.
Cameron	188	470
Lycoming	2,561	1,467
McKean	922	915
Potter	1,569	925
Sullivan	822	822
Tioga	3,556	1,715
	10,999	9,331
Ross' (Rep.) majority	1,322	

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Blair.	Reilly.
Blair	2,726	2,584
Bedford	2,561	2,925
Cambria	1,728	2,732
Somerset	2,855	1,635
	10,580	10,727
		10,580
Reilly's majority		147

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	Alexander.	Mackey.
Clinton	1,766	2,539
Union	1,766	1,229
Clearfield	1,577	2,564
Centre	1,559	2,597
Lycoming	1,484	1,981
Elk	1,225	1,169
	8,777	12,140
		8,777
Mackey's majority		3,363

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Stewart.	Turney.
Westmoreland	4,975	5,863
Greene	1,504	2,647
Fayette	3,375	3,519
	8,854	12,029
		8,854
Turney's majority		3,211

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Wallace.	Miller.
Beaver	2,710	2,210
Lawrence	4,893	1,318
Washington	2,915	4,510
	9,347	8,538
	8,538	
Wallace's majority	809	3,211

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

	White.	Jenks.
Armstrong	4,863	3,506
Clarion	1,843	3,332
Forest	352	352
Indiana	3,271	1,863
Jefferson	1,797	2,455
	11,109	11,027
		11,109
Jenks' majority		518

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	White.	Sheakley.
Mercer	4,112	3,955
Crawford	4,772	1,859
Butler	3,854	4,027
	12,738	12,841
		12,738
Sheakley's majority		83

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Curtis.	Egbert.
Venango	3,097	3,480
Erie	4,999	4,826
Warren	2,278	2,602
	10,374	10,385
		10,374
Egbert's majority		11

LANCASTER, OHIO.

A Young Incendiary is Caught and Confesses—Death of an Old Resident—Water Works Ordinance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, O., November 13, 1874.

The State Reform School incendiary was caught last night, and has made a full confession of the whole transaction. He is a boy about sixteen years of age, named Kelly, from Cincinnati, and has been an inmate of the institution for two years. It was he who fired the brush and shoe factory last Saturday night, and the stock barn Monday night. Last night he was to have fired one of the family dwellings. As yet no accessories to the plot have turned up.

Mr. Wm. Latta, a resident of this city, died this morning.

The Water Works ordinance was passed by the Common Council last evening.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Inhospitable Roughs of Mansfield, Ohio—Arrest of a Notorious Burglar.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., November 13, 1874.

Frank Welty, Ed. Stough and John Rickets, Jr., young roughs of this city, enticed an intoxicated man, named Jesse Hallabaugh, into an alley last night, knocked him down and robbed him of one hundred and fifty dollars. The three young ruffians were arrested to-day and lodged in jail. Hallabaugh was severely handled. He was a stranger from Bellville, Ohio.

A young man by the name of Spencer, an ex-penitentiary convict, was arrested to-day on a number of charges of burglary and theft. The evidence against him is overwhelming. The officers have been on his trail for several months. He is booked for another term in the penitentiary.

A Pair of Cannonsburg Horses Stolen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANNONSBURG, PA., November 13, 1874.

A valuable span of matched duns belonging to Thomas Shaw, was stolen from the stable of James Speer, five miles east of this place, Wednesday night last. Although a liberal reward has been offered, there is no clue to them.

An Illinois Farmer Arrested for Killing His Wife and Burning Her Body.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—The Waterloo (Monroe county, Illinois) *Times* of to-day has an account of the arrest and preliminary examination of Barney McMahon, a farmer living three miles from Burkesville, Monroe county, for the murder of his wife on the 9th of last August, and the subsequent burning of her body. It appears that McMahon and wife lived unhappily, frequent quarrels occurring between them, and his children by a former wife treated her very badly. Mrs. McMahon had left home several times under the hard treatment, but had always been persuaded to return by her husband. August 8th McMahon sent his children to visit friends, and on their return, next day, they were told that their mother had started for Burkesville, since when she has not been seen or heard of. On the day of the alleged disappearance of the woman, McMahon fired a log heap, some distance from the house, and kept it burning two weeks. It emitted a terrible stench, and when asked the cause, McMahon said he was burning chickens which had died of cholera. Suspicion having recently been aroused that Mrs. McMahon had been foully dealt with, Samuel Protine, an independent detective, was employed to work up the case. Protine and Prosecuting Attorney Reiss arrived here to-day, and the *Evening Dispatch* gives a lengthy account of the affair derived from them. After McMahon's log heap was burned down, the ground was plowed over, but on examination, by Detective Protine, a few days ago, several charred small buttons, bones which looked like finger bones, and part of an upper jawbone, with the teeth attached, were found. This led to the arrest of McMahon, and the evidence adduced at the preliminary examination and the improbable and contradictory statements made by McMahon and his children, led to his being held in one thousand dollars bond to answer the charge of manslaughter. Great excitement exists in the neighborhood. McMahon is well advanced in life and has grown children.

The Cincinnati Murderers Fully Committed.

The two Egners and Geo. Rufer waived an examination in the Police Court and were committed to jail on a charge of murdering Horman Schilling. The cases will come before the Grand Jury the first of December.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 13.—The returns from the remote counties, heretofore partly estimated, make it certain that McBill, Republican, is elected in the Eighth district. This leaves the delegation standing: Republicans, six; Democrats, two, as originally stated in these dispatches.

Philadelphia Woolen Mills Stopped.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—This morning the extensive woolen mills of John and James Dobson, at Falls of Schuylkill, stopped running, on account of dissatisfaction among the workmen in consequence of the notification of an immediate reduction of wages of from ten to twenty-five per cent.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Daniel N. Haskell, the veteran editor of the Boston *Transcript*, died yesterday morning of pneumonia.

The Japanese Government is said to have bought three and a half million pounds of saltpetre in the New York market.

It is reported that the Tichborne claimant will testify in the libel case of Dr. Kenealy against Mrs. Puttenreigh.

The steamships Ethiopia, from Glasgow; Switzerland, from Antwerp, and Westphalia, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York.

Information received in diplomatic circles confirms the report that Spain has paid an indemnity to England, growing out of the Virginius affair.

The Manufacturers' Committee, at Providence, yesterday resolved to continue the curtailment of production till January 1, as originally proposed.

Senator Morton is at Santa Barbara, California, much improved in health. He will remain there through the winter if the climate continues to benefit him.

Judge Dillon, in the United States Circuit Court, at Omaha, yesterday decided that county taxes can be collected from national banks whose capital stock is in Government bonds.

The reports to the Navy Department in reference to Porter's torpedo boat are of a favorable character. She is now being improved at the navy yard and will be subjected to further tests.

Messrs. Poland and Ward, of the Congressional Committee to investigate affairs in Arkansas, have been taking testimony in Little Rock for the past two days. They leave for the North on Sunday.

It is stated in London that the documents demanded by the German Government from Count Von Arnim were sent from that country to Berlin on Wednesday last, and that the Count has them and will deliver them to the Emperor.

The receiver of the Townsend bank, of New Haven, Connecticut, publishes a report that the good assets amount to over sixty-eight per cent. of the liabilities, and that they hope to realize a considerable additional sum from the doubtful assets, which amount to over nine hundred thousand dollars.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Postmaster General Jewell Explains.

His Object is to Make the Service Self-Sustaining.

May a State Dispose of its Quota of Arms

Burdensome Details of the Redemption of Bank Notes.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK AT PRESENT ABLE TO PAY BUT THREE PER CENT. OF ITS LIABILITIES.

A Price on the Heads of Bad Indians—Horses and Guns for Good Ones.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1874.

The Postmaster General Explains Himself.

The statement in these dispatches, a few days since, of the views of the Postmaster General on reforms in the postal service, appear to have been construed by some to indicate that he favors a higher rate of postage. The Postmaster General is very much dissatisfied with the enormous deficiency which exists in his Department in the expenditures, as compared with the receipts, and will exert every means to bring the amounts more nearly equal. It is no part of his plan to ask an increase of the rates of postage, but he will make such recommendations to Congress as will enable him to reduce expenses. He does not expect to fully pay expenses, but there are sources of expenditure which can be regulated and controlled by the legislation which will be asked. The deficiencies from year to year have vastly increased, and at the same rate of increase of expenditures, the carrying of mails will become a heavy burden upon the Government. The remark of the Postmaster General, that he did not think it wise policy to reduce the postage to such a rate that the Government would be obliged every year to make up large deficiencies, did not mean that he was in favor of increasing the rates, but that it was not a very business like proceeding. With a proper pruning of unnecessary expenses, the present rate would not occasion a serious deficit. The increased cost of transportation has enlarged the deficit, and Congress will be urged to legislate on the subject.

Disposal of State Arms.

The inquiry addressed to the Attorney General respecting the right of the States to dispose of their quota of arms, was caused by the discovery of the fact that Virginia had been trading off the arms received from the General Government. Other States have been doing the same thing, and the military officials in Texas have inquired whether they can't have pig lead for the entire amount. Some of the States, such as Vermont and Missouri, have never drawn their accounts to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. Utah is the only one of the States or Territories which has never drawn any of its quota, and there is a credit of sixty thousand dollars now to its account. The Mormons have a well-disciplined body of militia, and Brigham Young acquires each man to own his arms and equipments.

Bank Note Redemption.

Bank notes for redemption are coming in now in very large quantities. One day this week the amount reached a million and a half dollars. At the rate notes are coming in, it will require a renewal of the five per cent. fund every two or three weeks. Much curiosity is manifested to see how the improved machinery of Treasurer Spinner will operate. There is no doubt that Congress will have to provide for a more efficient and prompt redeption than is attainable under the present system.

The Freedman's Bank.

The Commissioners appointed to wind up the Freedman's Bank, have their report now ready. It will not be comforting to the depositors. The total amount of assets collected and on hand to date, is but seventy, thousand dollars, which is not three per cent. of the liabilities. One of the Commissioners is reported as saying that he considers the terrible condition of the concern to be due to the personal corruption of some of its managers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1874.

SAFE-BURGLARY TRIAL.

The testimony on both sides was concluded to-day. Mr. Davidge, for the defense, made a proposition to submit the case to the jury without argument. Mr. Hill, for the Government, objected. Mr. Riddle stated that he was so ill he could not remain in court the remainder of the day, and was about to suggest that the court adjourn over till to-morrow, when Mr. Davidge said that inasmuch as the case would run into next week, he would suggest that the court be adjourned until Monday. After fifteen minutes, spent in arranging matters, the judge said he thought he had learned enough from counsel to adjourn the court till Monday, at twelve o'clock, and on that day they would have a continuous sitting until Mr. Hill had completed his argument, or until four o'clock. By arrangements between counsel, there are to be at least four arguments to the jury, and perhaps more. Each will probably occupy the attention of the jury one day. The court instructed the jury again, and warned the bailiff in charge that they had a solemn duty to perform.

MARKET PRICE OF INDIANS.

Agent Saville, of the Red Cloud agency, is instructed to offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the Minneconjon Indians who assassinated Frank Appleton, clerk of the agency, several months ago. Agent Miller is directed to offer a reward of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each for the arrest of the two Indians who last spring murdered John T. Halloway, employed at the Cheyenne and Arapaho agency.

EQUIPPING THE CHIEFS.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day authorized the purchase of a good horse, saddle and gun for each of the chiefs of the River Crow Indians of Montana, the cost of which is estimated at two thousand dollars, to be defrayed out of the thirty thousand dollars appropriated by Congress under treaty stipulated for the purchase of such goods, provisions and other articles for the tribe as the President may determine. Agent Wright recommends this compliance with the request made by the chiefs in council, as a matter of policy, to convince the Indians of the good will and friendly intentions of the Government.

HAYES COMMITTED FOR PERJURY.

After the adjournment of the court to-day, Michael Hayes, principal witness for the Government in the case of the alleged safe-burglary conspiracy, was arrested on a warrant issued from the police court, upon oath of H. C. Whitely, charging Hayes with perjury. He was committed to jail in default of five thousand dollars bail.

FIRE RECORD.

East Blackstone, Mass.—$25,000.

PROVIDENCE, November 13.—The Elmwood mill and contents, at East Blackstone, was burned this morning. Loss $25,000; insurance $9,500.

Memphis—$6,000.

MEMPHIS, November 13.—The residence of Martin Walt, on Adams street, between Lauderdale and Orleans streets, was burned this morning by a defective flue. The loss is $6,000; insured for $2,000 each in the Imperial, of London, and Niagara, of New York.

California, Ohio—$40,000.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—The dwelling of Alex. Johnston, in California, ten miles up the river from this city, was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $40,000.

Heavy Express Robbery.

TORONTO, November 13.—The American Express Company's messenger on the Toronto branch of the Great Western Railway was robbed this evening, about six o'clock, by five masked robbers. The amount of money lost is supposed to be twelve or fifteen thousand dollars.

NEWARK, OHIO.

Suspension of the Wool Growers' Bank—Sentences for Larceny.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., November 13, 1874.

The Wool Growers' bank, of this city, suspended to-day.

John Brown and James Grindle, charged with grand larceny, were each sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

FALSE REPORT OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S DEATH.

LONDON, November 13.—The city has been thrown into a state of intense and painful excitement by reports purporting to come from Balmoral Castle, announcing the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. No official information has yet been received, and a denial or confirmation of the report is anxiously awaited. The report states Her Majesty died very suddenly, but the cause of death is not given.

Later.—There is no truth whatever in the report that Queen Victoria died yesterday at Balmoral Castle. After diligent search during last night the rumor was found to have been originated in a Fleet street tap room.

LONDON, November 13.—In its usual announcement of the movements of the Court, the *Pall Mall Gazette* of this morning has the following: "Her Majesty will leave Balmoral to-morrow for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty is quite well."

COUNT VON BEUST TO BE RECALLED.

LONDON, November 13.—It is said that Count Von Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, here, has been recalled to Vienna to be reinstated as Premier.

ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY.

Rev. Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists, have arrived in this city from Ireland, where they met with great success. They will hold meetings in Agricultural Hall.

Russia.

KHIVA IN A STATE OF ANARCHY.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 13.—The latest advices from Khiva say there is complete anarchy there. The Turcomans refuse to obey the Khan, who summoned his Council, which declared that Khivan autonomy was a fiction, and that the aid of Russia was indispensable.

REPORT OF CONSPIRACY CONFIRMED—THREE THOUSAND PERSONS ARRESTED—GREAT ALARM IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, November 13.—The *Daily Telegraph* repeats the reports of a socialist conspiracy in Russia, and adds that three thousand persons, including many ladies, have been arrested. A commission has been appointed to investigate the conspiracy, the exact object of which is still unknown. Several persons of exalted rank are said to be implicated. A vast amount of money seems to have been found in the houses of the conspirators. The arrests, since the discovery of the plot, have been so numerous that a perfect reign of terror exists in St. Petersburg. It was proposed that the police should search every house in the city in a single night.

Germany.

VON ARNIM UNDER ARREST AT HOME.

BERLIN, November 13.—Count Von Arnim is confined in his own house, and not in a cell at the police station, as reported last night. The Police Commissioner and several constables appeared at the Count's house

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

THE poem, "Press Room Bill," now going the rounds as written by BRET HARTE, is not his production at all, but was written by a man named J. C. GOODWIN.

A MICHIGAN Republican paper takes time by the forelock and hoists the name of General SHERMAN for next President. What party does he belong to? If he is a Republican no one has ever yet found it out; and if he is not, what is the use of going outside, again, for a candidate?

THE New York *Herald* can be bitterly satirical, when it tries. For instance, in its issue of Thursday it says: "What the country expects from the Democrats is the utmost wisdom and circumspection. It must begin here in New York." Now, then; where are TWEED and MORRISSEY?

AN IMPORTANT decision has just been rendered by the United States Attorney General, to the effect that, under existing laws, the rights of property in the arms issued for arming the militia of the United States is *not* vested in the State authorities, with power to dispose of them by sale or otherwise, without accounting to the United States.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks FERNANDO WOOD will be the Speaker of the next House of Representatives, because his bank account is larger than that of any of his competitors. Very likely. It will be safer for the Democratic members to trust his solid bank account than to put their faith in the broken BANKS of Massachusetts.

THE amendments to the Constitution of New York have been adopted after all, it seems. Tammany did its best to defeat them, and the Catholics did the same because one of the amendments prohibits appropriations to sectarian institutions; but the people have proved more sensible than was expected, and the amendments have all been adopted by a decisive vote.

DOWN in Lynchburg, Virginia, the other day, the Democracy closed their rejoicings over the triumph of their party by a promiscuous fight, and old JUBAL EARLY vociferously calling for "one more good old Confederate yell"—which was given with a will. This was appropriate; nevertheless they will presently find themselves "whirling up the valley," routed out of their boots.

A GOOD many "jobs," it is said, are already getting into shape for the last session of Congress, among them the Pacific Mail, Northern Pacific Railroad, and the contractors' ring in Washington. They should all be squelched without mercy. Let the outgoing Republican Congress bequeath the duties and responsibilities of government to its Democratic successor, perfectly clean-handed.

WE GREATLY regret to observe that the new editor of the Chicago *Tribune* comes back to his paper with changed views on the tariff question; coinciding, in the main, with the anti-protective doctrines of his predecessor. A tariff for revenue only is the very last policy which any true friend of the Northwest should advocate, since the only effect of such a policy would be to cripple the growing industries of that section, and deliver consumers over to foreign manufacturers, bound hand and foot.

"THE country," says the New York *Herald*, "has an especial interest in knowing what the policy of the Democratic party is going to be on the great subject of the finances." But its interest in knowing that will never be gratified. The party *has* no policy. It is a party without a policy—"a monster without a head." It is a monstrous aggregation of the most discordant elements, and it has but one policy, viz.: to get all it can of the perquisites of office during the brief period it will remain in power.

LIKE begets like. Anybody might have known what fruit would spring from such a tree. The Democracy of North Carolina have become so emboldened by the recent successes of their party, North and South, that they now talk of amending the existing Constitution of the State, so that the colored people will be deprived of the right to vote. Georgia, too, is moving in the same direction, and other Southern Democratic States will, without doubt, presently follow suit. If those Republicans who by their negligence and apathy contributed to these reactionary Bourbon successes, do not presently discover that they unloosed a very Pandora's box of mischief, then we are no true prophet.

HON. ALEXANDER DELMAR, late Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, in a letter to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Thursday, showing the relation of the Austro-Hungarian empire to the grain markets of the world, deduces the conclusion that, while at present, for want of transportation facilities, Austria and Russia cannot successfully compete with the United States in the British market, yet the future may change this relation, and our farmers may find such a competition as will compel them to consume at home rather than export their breadstuffs. This means, in other words, that it is time for our agriculturists to begin to prepare themselves for greater home consumption, and signifies, also, the necessity of increased home manufactures.

UNDER the new Constitution a Governor is to be elected next fall, and as Article IV., Section 4 says, "A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor," are we to elect a Lieutenant Governor at the election, next November?—*Meadville Republican.*

Section 5 of the Schedule of the Constitution, provides that the first election for Governor under it shall be in 1875, when a Governor shall be elected for *three* years; and in 1878 and thereafter the Governor shall be chosen for *four* years. Section 6 also provides that the Lieutenant Governor shall be elected in 1864 for *four* years. This will make the terms of both expire in January, 1879, and the first election for both together, under the section cited by the *Republican*, will take place in 1878.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* contains a communication stating that at the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of St. Mary's school in that city, on November 8, the Rev. P. SCHAUER in the course of his oration, spoke as follows:

"The public schools have been tried for seventy years and have been found wanting. *They produced nothing but a godless generation of thieves and rascals, possessing no conscience, having learned nothing but to defraud the country and people out of tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars without being caught.*"

The case of Father GERDEMAN, of St. Bonifacius Church, Philadelphia, who recently stole $50,000 from his parishioners, and then ran off with the organist, comes up before our eyes, on reading this screed, and we are tempted to ask Mr. SCHAUER whether GERDEMAN is the product of *our* public-school system, or not.

The answer to this question is an answer, also, to his insolent and false assumption. There are, no doubt, educated thieves and rascals, and some of them were, doubtless, educated in parochial, as others of them were probably educated in the common schools; but the "generation of thieves and rascals" are the offspring of ignorance rather than of education. On this subject, the Buffalo paper from which we have quoted above, very pertinently remarks:

"We venture to assert that the criminal statistics will prove that by far the greater portion of crime and public immorality of which he speaks is the natural result—not of the use of our free system of education, but—of a refusal to make use of our excellent public schools. Crime and ignorance go hand in hand, and we contend not only that the statistics of crime will show a larger proportion of criminals professing the Roman Catholic faith than any other, but also that an actual majority of those who cannot read or write have been brought up in that church which is so bitterly hostile to our free public schools."

THE Pittsburgh Association for the relief of the poor have made an appeal to the clergymen of the different churches to take up a collection on Thanksgiving day for the benefit of the poor of this region, and we are sure they will all respond to it heartily. The noble women who carry on the operations of this society have a very serious task before them in providing for the poor during the winter that is before us, and they richly deserve to be supported munificently in their labors by those who are able to give.

All the indications point to the certainty that the number of those dependent on charity will be much greater this winter than ever before. There are said to be twenty thousand people out of work in New York, and nearly as many in Philadelphia. We cannot undertake to give definite figures for the same class in this city, but we know it is large—so large as almost to appal those who have had occasion to inquire. The usual winter distress has already begun in the Eastern cities, and our city cannot much longer escape.

Of course, no one can see people suffering from want without feeling prompted to efforts to relieve them; but all such efforts, to be effective, must be systematic. Charity is always grand in its manifestations; but it accomplishes most when it is organized. The society which makes this appeal has had many years of experience, and knows how to separate true from simulated suffering, and how to relieve the sufferers in the most efficient and economical way. The money intrusted to it will be carefully and conscientiously disbursed; and if its members take upon themselves the burden of seeking out the needy and relieving their wants, it is as little as the rest of us can do to furnish them the means they require.

In the absence of an organized Board of Public Charities, it is a matter of congratulation that we have an organization devoted exclusively to the relief of the necessitous. The members of it are self-denying. Christian women, with a discretion as sound as their sympathies are large; and they fully deserve to have their hands strengthened by an adequate supply for the work before them. No nobler work was ever performed by mortals than theirs is: and no Christian heart will fail to respond to the commands of the Divine Master, whose example they are striving to follow.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Of the 12,301 patents granted to inhabitants of the United States in the year 1857, 2,805 were issued to citizens of the State of New York, 1,451 were issued to citizens of Massachusetts, and 662 were issued to citizens of Connecticut. On the basis of the census of 1860, the foregoing distribution gave one patent to every 1,382 New Yorkers, one ditto to every 812 inhabitants of Massachusetts, and one ditto to every 695 inhabitants of Connecticut. Patent Office statistics and the census of 1870 exhibit nearly the same proportional distribution of patents among the inhabitants of the three States referred to, showing that Connecticut still maintained its relative superiority in the matter of invention. Dr. B. G. NORTHROP perceives intimate connection between Connecticut's pre-eminence in inventiveness and her early and unwavering devotion to the cause of popular education, and there is no reason to doubt about the soundness of the view. The State first took the lead in establishing common schools, and, though her example inspired imitation in other States, she has never flagged or fallen behind in the prosecution of the great interest. It would of course be easy to prove that in many ways and directions the State has derived important advantages from its devotion to education; at present attention is called to the policy merely as it illustrates the truth that popular intelligence means money as well as more exalted benefits. In fertility of soil, in mineral riches, in natural resources generally, Connecticut ranks far below most other States of the Union. Indeed, looking at its native advantages, no fair-minded person could have reproached the little Commonwealth if it had remained comparatively poor. For the fact that up to a quite recent date "Connecticut was relatively the richest State in the Union," the comprehensive and all sufficient reason is found in the education of the people. Quickening their intellects, stimulating their inventive faculties, and enabling them to multiply by ingenuity the agencies by which utilities are generated, teaching imparted by the State has returned to it ten thousand fold in the form of solid wealth.

No one need remind us that these are very commonplace statements, which may be met with in every schoolboy's first essay on the subject. They are, indeed, commonplace, but they cannot be considered platitudes until they shall be more universally comprehended and appreciated than they seem to be at present. Many of us seem wholly unable to rise above a certain old-time conception of popular education, which limited it to reading, writing, arithmetic and some other elementary branches. Everybody admits the utility, or even the necessity, of so much knowledge as a foundation of good citizenship, and, though many millions of even our voting population are still illiterate, everybody nearly believes that Americans are everywhere zealous in securing for prospective citizens the indispensable quantum of instruction. People, however, seem slow in apprehending the ever-growing demand for a species of education formerly not taken into view or made much account of; that education for the practical arts which many of the men who have done most for American progress painfully acquired by their own unassisted efforts; that education which a large proportion of our workmen are at present getting on without, to their own irreparable disadvantage and the detriment of the country.

More than once, already, in these columns, attention has been directed to the importance which attaches to technical education in the most advanced and progressive nations of the European continent. In Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, France, all the industrial arts have made gigantic strides in the way of improvement during the last twenty years. At the great Exhibition of 1851 the products of British workmanship took a high relative rank in competition with the products of continental workmen. Englishmen felt decidedly flattered by the comparison then presented, but at the Exhibition of 1862 British jurors found complacency in a similar comparison impossible, and at the exhibition of 1867 they were mortified and almost confounded to perceive that their competitors had been completely left behind in taste and skill by foreign artisans. Britons themselves being judges, it was a bitter but profitable lesson both to the English Government and the English people. Naturally there was lively interest and curiosity to know the causes of a difference so unexpected and yet so unquestionable, and the most obvious and influential of these causes was not far to seek. Professor TYNDALL was emphatic in asserting that the artisans of the continent had beaten the islanders simply "in virtue of their better education." Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, a juror in the Exhibition, who heard the subject discussed repeatedly in all its relations, said that "the one cause upon which there was most unanimity of conviction among British manufacturers is that France, Prussia, Belgium and Switzerland possess good systems of industrial education for the masters and managers of factories and workshops, and that England possesses none." The reader may find much more testimony on the subject in Dr. NORTHROP's essay on "Education and the Industrial Arts."

England was at once aroused to energetic effort by the peaceful defeat and the clear perception of its cause, and there is no reason to doubt that before many years English artisans will once more rank fairly enough with those of other countries. In some of our American States, also, both Legislatures and single persons have learned the same lesson, with valuable practical results. In Pennsylvania, Governor HARTRANFT, in his first message, made fitting and earnest mention of the subject, and from time to time there have been indications sufficient to show that the people are not entirely indifferent to the great concern. But, upon the whole, they seem little to appreciate either the magnitude or the urgent demands of the interest. They are far behind the people of New England in recognition of its importance as well as in the practical measures which it calls for. Manifestly they are not aware, in any lively degree at least, how much money there is involved in it, how much social and personal prosperity and progress depend upon the question. Few of our native workmen merit the name of artisans, and very skillful workmen do not come to us in great numbers from abroad. At any rate, we cannot well afford to fall or rather to remain behind Europe in the most conspicuous external details of civilization, a certain consequence of neglecting that technical instruction and training now more common in all great European countries than in our own.

PROF. A. B. SMITH, ex-President of the Arkansas valley collegiate institute, now in St. Louis, says there are fully forty thousand people in Kansas and Nebraska who are either now or shortly will be in absolute want of the necessities of life, and he earnestly appeals not only to the citizens of St. Louis, but to the citizens of the whole country, to send them aid in the shape of provisions and clothing, and as speedily as possible.

Nothing like leather. Chicago has twelve firms engaged in the tanning of hides, which employ nearly 1,000 men, use 25,900 cords of bark, and produce $4,325,000 worth of leather per annum.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The California barley crop is enormous.

The women-on-the-school-board question is again agitating Boston.

Massachusetts—Colony and State—has had over one hundred license laws.

Violets are still in bloom, and grapes ripening on the vines as far north as Canada.

New York city is all write. Fifty-six thousand letters are dispatched thence, daily.

The hogs are becoming disgruntled. The pork packing season is now opening in earnest.

Balder-dash. A Democratic contemporary purposes to tell "the bare-headed truth."

The Erie road is making tremendous efforts to increase its business. Wish 'twas its honesty.

The Delaware Legislature—probably the only one in the country—will not have a lawyer in it.

There is a steady but marked development of trade with and through the cities of the Gulf coast.

And now Boston is trying to make out that Columbus landed there when he discovered America.

What's all that interminable Washington safe-burglary trial about? Did somebody steal something?

October and November, so far, present the most remarkable phenomena of a mild atmosphere on record.

The planet Venus is now visible in broad daylight eastward of the sun, and is most visible in the afternoon.

Gold ore, near Dahlonega, Georgia, is said to be yielding the enormous amount of ten thousand dollars a ton.

The colored people of Alabama have between six and seven million dollars' worth of property in their possession.

Careful estimates put the yield of the precious metals this year in Utah at $10,000,000, against $5,000,000 last year.

The matter of selling cotton by tare is attracting considerable attention in all the leading cotton markets of the country.

That animated cobweb, Bill Allen, still labors under the delusion that he is to be the next President of the United States.

As the pot boils, the scum rises to the surface. They talk of Toombs for the next United States Senator, down in Georgia.

The Free Trade Democracy seem particularly anxious to do something to relieve the people out of work—in other countries.

There is going to be destitution this winter, and an effort should be made to organize and harmonize the efforts of public charity.

It is an actual fact that in Boston, with a less population, and with Prohibitory law, there are more grog shops than in Chicago.

The New York trades' unions in the building industry have only about fifty thousand dollars laid by, or less than $4 per man.

Artificial butter is becoming quite an important article in trade. Large factories are in operation in Hamilton, Canada, and other places.

The President recently said, laughingly, to Governor Hendricks, "We shall be ready for you in 1876." So we shall—but under another leader.

The citizens of New Jersey have discovered a way to make rum out of cranberries. The accounts for the recent Democratic victory in that State.

The continued loss of bullion by the Bank of England and the steady decrease in the Bank reserve attract attention in banking circles in this country.

The ex-slaveholders of the South are beginning to feel better. They think their chances for receiving pay for their emancipated "property" are improving.

The real difficulty of attaining radical reforms in the sanitary conditions of our large cities is the want of a thoroughly informed and sensitive public opinion.

There is nothing more ridiculous than Satan rebuking sin. The New York *Tribune* assails the Republican party for "the folly and sin of treason to principles."

There is talk of establishing free schools in Paris, and of compelling all children to attend them. The schools may be well enough, but compulsion will inevitably fail.

This way for Paradise. There will shortly be a railroad down the Euphrates valley and direct communication between Paris, London and other great cities and the center of Asia.

The Comptroller of the Currency believes the national banking interest of the country is stronger now than ever before, and will so state in his forthcoming report to Congress.

The Supreme Court of Michigan refuses a mandamus to compel the Regents of Michigan University to appoint two homeopathe professors, as required by an act of the Legislature.

The work devolving on the Democratic party is, according to its promises, to make everybody healthy, wealthy and wise, without having it cost anybody a cent. There must be no taxation, or it is gone up.

Buffalo is soon to have a grand union depot which will accommodate the Erie, the Great Western of Canada, the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia, Buffalo and Jamestown, and the Grand Trunk of Canada.

The ports of Chicago, Suspension Bridge, Detroit, New York, Boston, Portland, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco, are the only ports of entry at which importations for the Centennial Exhibition can be made free of duty.

A movement is on foot in New York city looking to the consolidation of the colleges of "Columbia," "The City of New York," and "The University of New York." Should these institutions mass their forces and funds, New York would have an university in many respects without a peer in the United States.

PERSONAL.

Professor Marsh, of Yale, is off on another of his famous bone hunts, with a numerous staff of United States ossifers as companions.

Harlan Horsford, a former patron of Horace Greeley, has just died at Poultney. He used to furnish Greeley with books and papers while the latter was serving his apprenticeship at the office of the *Northern Spectator*.

"Call me soon, Georgie," was the touching exclamation of a German woman of more than four score years to her dead great grandson, as his corpse was taken out last week for burial at Pittsfield Massachusetts.

Mr. Gaston, the newly elected Governor of Massachusetts, is in luck. In 1864, he invested $4,090 in real estate in Denver, Colorado. Last June the returns had amounted to $6,500, and the sale of the rest of the property, just concluded, brings in $169,300—a total of $175,800, made with $4,000 in ten years' time.

The vault in which was placed the body of President Tyler is covered with ivy and weeds, the front alone being discernible, and the approaches to it are so matted and entangled with the same growth that they look as if the foot of a human being had never trodden them. The condition of the grave of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, also, has long been a disgrace to the people of Virginia.

Professor A. L. Rawson, of the Oriental Topographical Corps, has just returned to New York from a seven months' tour in Cyprus, Egypt, Palestine, and Moab. He brings several important inscriptions, dating from three to fifteen centuries before Christ, and confirming old Testament records. He also completed a geological survey, begun by him on a former expedition to the East.

Mrs. Livermore delivered her lecture, awhile ago, in a New Hampshire town, "Concerning Husbands." Among her auditors was a Captain who had served with credit in the army, and was, beyond question a brave man. But Mrs. Livermore's lecture daunted his soul, which shot and shell could not scarce; and he went home and hung himself, leaving a widow with several children to the mercy of the cold world. A woman who can talk a brave man to death in an hour and a half ought to be very careful how she exercises her dangerous gift.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* relates this interesting story: "A day or two ago, a gentleman, lately become a resident of Norwich, whom we will call Mr. A., while walking up Broadway overtook a stranger, whom we will call Mr. B. 'Can you tell me, Sir,' said Mr. B., 'where Mr. C. lives?' 'Yes, Sir. I am going by his house, and will show you with pleasure.' 'It is a long time since I have seen Mr. C.,' said Mr. B. 'He used to be a class-mate of mine, and I have been in China since I graduated.' 'Then perhaps you have heard of a Miss D. I knew her well when she was in this country—in fact, she was in my family for a long time, but I have been unable to find any trace of her since she went to China?' 'Miss D., why she came to America on the same steamer with me. I can give you her address.' It seems an almost impossible coincidence that of two men, strangers, and in a city strange to both of them, one should require information which only the other, of all the millions in the country, could give him."

INDIAN SUMMER.

Saw you e'er the Western country—
Land of prairie, bluff and river,
Land of wind and storm and sunshine—
Where the tent fire burneth brightly,
Where the red man roameth still?
I will write you, I will tell you
Of this far off, bounteous country,
In the glorious days of Autumn;
When the haze of Indian Summer
Throws a veil o'er all its beauties!
Far away up in the valley,
That the white man calls the Floyd,
Running to the North, and Eastward,
May be seen from out my window
Scraps of all this Western country.
There's the prairie, flat and level;
There the bluffs, abruptly ending;
Groves of cottonwood and maple,
Turning yellow, brown and crimson.
There the river (called the Floyd),
Winding down and through the valley,
Seeming like a thread of silver
Thro' the smoke of Indian Summer!
Where it enters the Missouri,
And its waters will not mingle
With the "big" and "muddy river,"
It is spanned by bands of iron,
Railways passing to and fro;
Linking to the past and dreamy
Wildlands of the Western country—
With their free and happy people—
Town and city of the present,
Men and women of to-day.
Then up further to the northward,
Where the bluffs and river meet,
You may find by strolling thither
An olden trail pressed for years—
Trail of buffalo and bison,
Which for years and years unnumbered
Crossed and recrossed here the river,
To the fair plains of Nebraska—
To the bluffs of Iowa—
Iowa the fair, the beauteous
Sweet young daughter of the West!
Then as days grow shorter, shorter,
And the nights are growing long,
May be seen in Indian Summer
Red men, on their pigmy ponies;
Squaws, with blankets and wigwasses,—
Household goods tied in a bundle
Thrown across their sturdy shoulders;
Journeying to the north and westward,
To the southward, to the eastward—
Ever hunting, watching, waiting
For that paradise of Indians,
Where the white man ne'er will follow;
Where the din of toil is heard not,
Where the song of labor comes not.
Where their days may pass in pleasure,
Filled with hunting, sleeping, eating,
Dancing by the light of camp fires
To their weird and solemn music!
Now it is when we can see them
Clothed in blankets red and yellow,
Roaming in their native freedom
Over wood, and bluff, and prairie,
That this witching season holds us,
Bound in dreams of sweet entrancement
Ever charming, sweet and subtle
As a poem of the past!
Making bright with living pictures,
Making picturesque with quaintness,
All the time-worn, oft-told stories
That delighted us in childhood;
When around the fires of autumn
We ever gathered in the evening,
Listening to the voice of grandsire,
As he told of deeds of daring—
Exploits of the long ago,
Of the red-man, of the forest;
Of his squaws and his papooses.
Stories that tho' oft repeated,
Gather added sweetness, sadness
Told us in the dreamy season,
In the hazy Indian Summer!
Yes, like pictures seen in dreamland,
Seems this beauteous Western country,
With its hills, and vales, and mountains,
Prairies, bluffs, and groves and dingles,
Changing from the green of summer
To the "yellow leaf" of autumn,
Ere the heavy frosts of winter
Rob its shrubs of all their beauty;
Bind its streams with fetters icy;
Drive the red man to his tepee!
Now, how we are prone to linger
Ever in this dreamy sunshine;
Linger in the vales and wood-lands,
Watching shadows come and go;
Watching birds, still flying Southward,
While the leaves drop all around us;
Listening to the winds of Autumn,
Moaning farewell to the Summer.
Things about us, and above us
All are passing, all are changing;
And 'ere we can fully know her,
We must bid our love farewell,
We must whisper slowly, sadly,
"Good-bye, sweet heart"—Indian Summer!
GLENN-RAVEN.

Pittsburgh, November, 1874.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GENESIS OF THE NEW ENGLAND CHURCHES. By Leonard Bacon, D.D. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

A proper estimate of this great work can not be given from a mere cursory examination, and it is only by a careful review that its excellencies can be seen. It is evident the distinguished author has devoted long and patient labor in the work of compiling the facts and analyzing the materials in hand. The author has first grouped together in a compact form the rise of Puritanism in the Old Country, and then traces step by step the movements of the Puritans, until their settlement in this country and subsequent history. Dr. Bacon, while viewing the subject from a Congregational standpoint, and presenting the genius of that system and its groundwork, yet has manifested a liberal spirit in the presentation of historical facts. We quote the following paragraph illustrative of the author's views: "If we trace its progress (Puritanism) we shall find that it is essentially the history of voluntary churches—the history of tendencies and conflicts which have come to the result that now every American church forms itself by elective affinity, the principle of separation. We shall find that it is the history of Christianity working toward its own emancipation from secular power; and that it is at the same time the history of the State learning slowly, but at last effectually, that it has no jurisdiction in the sphere of religion, and that its equal duty to all churches is the duty of enforcing their censures, but only of protecting their peaceable worship and their liberty of prophesying." The author has shown in a clear and satisfactory manner the distinction between the Pilgrims and Puritans, and the principles of one class and the actions of the other. The Puritan was a Nationalist, believing that a Christian nation was a Christian church, but the Pilgrim was a Separatist from all national churches. The chief points of the history cover the period from 1620-1629. The unbiassed mind of all denominations, however much they may object to the liberal view of Congregationalists in Church polity, must admit the great benefits derived from the founders of the New England churches. The book is written in a simple, concise style, and illustrates the rare genius of the author. It deserves a wide circulation.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY FOR THE PEOPLE. By Willis Lord, D.D., LL.D., late President of the University of Wooster. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

It must be acknowledged by all candid minds, that the author has not followed the beaten tracks of theological writers, but has chosen a line of thought in the presentation of theology, at once simple and easily understood by the masses. It is not necessary, for us to consider the trentise from the standpoint of the theological school represented by Dr. Lord, as there are some points which illustrate a narrower construction of the atonement and kindred doctrines, than we are disposed to admit. But the views of the author are so modestly presented that even Arminians may use the theology to profit and instruction. It is a work of real merit, and is admirably suited to these times. Questions bearing upon points assailed by the so-called scientists *par excellence*, are here met and elucidated in a manner that reflects honor upon the Christian religion. The points at issue are fearlessly analyzed and confronted with the irresistable power of truth. Dr. Lord has ably and satisfactorily produced a work admirably adapted to the comprehension of intelligent laymen, and has furnished a magazine of power to students in theology, as well as given timely and useful suggestions to the scholarly and well informed minister. The plan of the work is a model, for its clear and simple style that the greatest novice in theological matters could not become confused. Carter's publications are generally beautiful specimens of handicraft, as this work so well demonstrates.

SALEM. A Tale of the Seventeenth Century. By D. R. Castleton. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Perhaps, the chief merit of this story is in the fact, that we have here reproduced in an attractive style, a very sad picture of olden time history. It hardly seems possible that people professing the Protestant faith should have been influenced to such a degree with witchcraft. Throughout the dark picture there is woven a delightful and romantic story of Allie and her grandmother, which gilds the darkness with sunlight. The chief events of the tale relate to the Salem witchcraft excitement of 1692, in the narration of which much light is thrown upon the strange fanaticism. It is a story that has many attractive features despite the tragic scenes of that terrible delusion.

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE—No. 6. July 1874. No. 7, September 1874. Published for the American Social Science Association by Hurd & Houghton, New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This valuable publication has been issued irregularly during 1872-73. In 1874 the above two numbers have been issued, and perhaps a third will appear this year. It is proposed to issue the publication hereafter semi-annually, and perhaps quarterly, for the benefit of the members of the Association and subscribers. The journal includes the Transactions of the Association, and the papers, prepared for the Association, or relating to its work. These papers cover the different subjects of Social Science, and some of the best critics in the country. Subscriptions for numbers may be sent to the publishers, or to the editor (F. B. Sanborn, 5 Pemberton square, Boston), the Secretary of the Association.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM KIDD and Others of the Pirates and Buccaneers of America, two hundred years ago. By John S. C. Abbott. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Price $1 50.

It is difficult to conjecture the real object of the author, as the characters delineated were neither "pioneers" or "patriots." Kidd's wonderful career has always had a mythical type in the minds of historical readers, and Mr. Abbott happily has woven together all the facts bearing upon his life. There are some points, however, in the history of this pirate, which are not so revolting as is generally attributed to him. There is, however, one phase of the story that will vie with the daring and deeds of any of the preceding volumes of the series of "American Pioneers and Patriots."—his famous exploits, and seemingly impossible to be believed. He was originally a merchant of New York, and entered upon his sailor-career under royal patronage, but the allurements of his position transformed him into a pirate. After a brief career he was captured, tried and executed, and was virtually the victim of political animosity. Sketches of other noted characters are also graphically delineated.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST. A Description of the Game of North America, with Personal Adventures in their Pursuit. By Parker Gilmore. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is just the kind of a hand-book for a man who loves to fish or hunt, who will find it admirably suited to the purpose of hunters. The descriptions of hunts on Western prairies and wilds of Canada are of the most interesting and instructive character, both to the naturalist and general reader. It contains much that is valuable relative to the haunts and habits of wild animals. Its admirable cuts increase its value and make it a work of much greater interest. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the book is the sketches of actual hunts and the thrilling adventures of the author, which render the book worthy of perusal. The book is charmingly illustrated, and presents a neat and attractive appearance.

BARNES' NOTES on the Epistles of Paul to the Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus and Philemon. By Rev. Albert Barnes. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

It is wholly unnecessary to speak of the merits of Mr. Barnes' works at this late day, as they are considered models of excellence. Teachers and ministers will receive vital help in preparing for their respective duties, and the common mind is impressed with the presentation and elucidation of truth. His commentaries have always been received with favor by evangelical Christians of all denominations, for their practical character and pure and simple style. This edition is printed from new plates and prepared just previous to his death.

BY STILL WATERS. A Story for Quiet Hours. By Edmund Garrett, author of the "Occupations of a Retired Life," etc. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Price $1 75.

There is much to commend in this delightfully well told story of the restfulness of a devout soul, and beautifully illustrating the title, "By Still Waters." It fairly glows with healthful sentiment, and is devoid of the mawkishness seen frequently in what are termed religious romances. Mr. Garrett is quite a favorite, and long since had established a fine reputation by his previous works. The story, in brief, represents the noble deeds and self-abnegation of a lady, blessed with a competence, and with a heart disposed to make other people happy.

SQUIRE ARDEN. By Mrs. Oliphant, author of "For Love and Life."

LORNA DOONE. A romance of Exmoor. By R. D. Blackmore, author of "Maid of Sker." Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

These paper cover novels, Nos. 420 and 421, belong to "Harpers' Library of Selected Novels." We have not read them, but from the character of the authors, who have attained a fine standing in literary circles, we expect their reputation will not be diminished by these stories.

In Southwestern Colorado there has recently been found a whole forest of petrified trees, with petrified birds sitting on the limbs, singing petrified songs.

Courting Disease.

The individual may be said to court disease who exposes himself to the miasmatic influences whice give rise to chills and fever and other malarious epidemics and endemics, without previously fortifying his system against their insidious attacks by the use of a protective medicinal agent. The hardiest constitution is by no means proof against such maladies, much less one naturally weak or bilious, or the antagonistic power of which is lessened by an irregular habit of body. The inhabitants of the bottom lands of the South, of the new clearings of the West, of suburban districts where sunken lots exist, of every locality of the American continent in fact, where malaria is epidemic or sporadic, declare that the only true antidote to the miasmatic virus that they have ever used is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There seems to be something peculiarly resistant in the standard preventive and remedy to all hurtful atmospheric influences.

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THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT.
Between New York and Liverpool
Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts, Sailing every WEDNESDAY, Passengers leave PIER No. 47 NORTH RIVER, foot of Spring street, EVERY SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
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Passenger Accommodation Unrivalled.
Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32. Drafts in sums to suit.
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COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES
VIA. PHILADELPHIA, FOR
HAVANA, Cuba.....Weekly.
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NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va.....Tri-Weekly.
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Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England. Freight forwarded to Europe and Australia promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
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Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.
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MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
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CAUGHIE BROS.
Michigan Lumber
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SHINGLES,
TO THE TRADE ONLY.
OFFICE: 96½ FOURTH AVENUE.

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FINANCIAL.

ALTOONA
Permanent Improvement Loan,
FOR SALE BY
St. Clair Banking Company,
SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxation. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Penna., at par and accrued interest. These Bonds are issued in accordance with an act of Assembly approved April 10th, 1873, in sums of $500 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per annum, payable January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole loan is but $150,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.
ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,
No. 16 Sixth street.
ROBT. ARTHURS, President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

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OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

Freehold Bank
AND
BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.....$50,000.
EDWARD HOUSE.....President.
THOMAS STEEL.....Sec'y and Treasurer.
JAMES P. SPEER.....Cashier.
This-ly

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
115 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL-$200,000
Divided into Shares of $100 each.
Subscriptions Individually liable.
Discount days Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
W. T. DUNN, President.
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W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
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CENTRAL BANK,
No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS.
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Julius Adler, Abrah. Byers,
James Bown, Paul H. Hacke,
J. H. Walker, James Wilson.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier. tvths

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

S. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 28 South Third St.
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
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W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
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Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Improvement Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
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Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 13, 1874.

The local market is dull beyond expression. Transactions are few in number, but limited in amounts, and the bank clerks in many cases are having sort of half holidays. And yet with such a state of affairs there is no great abundance of money; in fact, it takes good names with good credit, and undoubted stability, backed by claims upon the lenders, to get a favorable hearing.

—We have the following inquiries from a country correspondent:

"Are there three days of grace on a sight draft in this State? Ought not the draft to be protested for non-acceptance and non-payment on the event of its refusal?"

To the first question we reply that the act of Assembly of May 21, 1857 (P.L. 629), says: "All drafts and bills of exchange, drawn *at sight*, shall be and become due and payable on presentation *without grace*, and shall and may, if dishonored, be protested on and immediately after such presentation." Days of grace are allowed by law in some of the States—Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine New Hampshire, North and South Carolina—on drafts drawn at sight, and in order to make them payable on presentation it is necessary to add 'without grace.' Days of grace are expressly forbidden in New York, Vermont, Connecticut and Pennsylvania."

The second question we answer in the negative. As a sight draft has no days of grace, it is not subject to acceptance, but becomes payable on presentation, and if dishonored, must be protested for non-payment, but not for non-acceptance. Even in States where days of grace are allowed, one protest (for non-acceptance) is all that is necessary. Upon protest for non-acceptance of a sight bill and notice given to the drawers and indorsers, they are immediately liable to the holder without again presenting the bill on the last day of grace.

If the second question of our correspondent refers to time drafts, there are other considerations to be borne in mind. The presentment for acceptance is not necessary in the case of a bill payable at a certain period after date, but in case it is presented before maturity and acceptance refused, protest and notice of protest is necessary in order to fix the liability of the indorsers.

While such is the case, an accepted authority says that it is in all cases advisable for the holder of an accepted bill to present it for acceptance without delay; for, in case of acceptance, the holder obtains the additional security of the acceptor, and, if acceptance be refused the antecedent parties become liable immediately. It is advisable, too, on account of the drawer, for, by receiving early advice of dishonor, he may be better able to get his effects out of the hands of the drawee.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Governments bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 13, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881	119½	119½	119½	119¼	119¼
5-20's, 1865, reg	114	114	114	114	114
5-20's, 1865	114	114	114	114	114
5-20's, 1865, new	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
5-20's, 1867	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
5-20's, 1868	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
10-40's	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
6-40's, coupons	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
Currency 6's	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
Pacific Mail	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Registered 1887's	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Pacific Mail			44½	45½	45
Adams Express		117		120	
Merchants' U. Express		18		20	
Wells, Fargo & Co.		80		80	
American Express		57½		58½	
United States Express		61		62	
New Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	29	29	29	29	29
Michigan Central		92	92	92	92
Michigan Southern	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Illinois Central	87	87	87	87	87
Cleveland & Pitts'gh					
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	97½	97½	97½	97½	99½
Do. preferred					
Rock Island	99	99½	99½	99½	99½
St. Paul, common	34½	34½	35	35	35
Do. preferred	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Wabash, common	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Fort Wayne	87	87	87	87	87
Ohio & Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Union Pacific	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Chicago & Alton	100	100	100	100	100
Bariem		130		130	
Hannibal & St. Jos.		30		30	
C., C. & I. C.	105	105	105	105	105
Terre Haute, common		7		7	
Do. new		25		25	
North Carolina, April		14		14	
Do. July		14		14	
Missouri 6's	95	95	95	95	95

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	53	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	105	106
Reading, sales	54¾	
Oil Creek, sales	70	
Lehigh Valley, sales	61¾	
Allegheny Valley	90	
Pittsburgh Fortwayne	87½	87¾
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, mortgage bond, sales	72¾	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 13, 1874.

REMARKS—The usual quietness and dullness pervades the market in most all manufactions. There is lack of offerings sufficient to supply the wants of our people, ranging all the way up from a peanut to a barrel of Pen Mill flour; but the trouble seems to be the diminished sizes of market baskets and the shrinking in the dimensions of pocket books and wallets. In plain words, the number of people either entirely out of work, or on half or quarter time, cannot afford to "lay in" any luxuries, and must, in all departments, *economize*. This is the dullest season of the holidays in this market. The goods are on sale, but the masses of the people cannot, under the circumstances, buy and pay for them.

The only changes worthy of note will be found in the grocery market. New Orleans molasses is coming in freely, whilst Demerara has disappeared from the market.

Below receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since last report, as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,195	Apples, bbls	608
Cheese, lbs	359	Corn, sks	510
Wheat, sks	1,350	Oats, sks	930
Oats, sks	1,960	Butter, pkgs	34
Barley, sks	25	Potatoes, bushs	1,948
Hay, bales	156		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, in small sales dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless otherwise stated, are free of elevator charges.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

There was a large meeting at the rooms of the Corn and Produce Exchange to-day, and some 20 cars of corn and oats were sold, the corn selling at 76c ₱ bush on track. On Monday next, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, there will be an election for permanent officers of the Exchange, after which matters will move along in a business like manner.

We quote the ruling prices in the market as follows, from which it will be seen that prices are unchanged: Choice Kentucky and Indiana white, at $1 40@1 45 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white, $1 22½@1 23; choice Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter, $1 12@1 15. Corn in good demand and active. Old shelled sold at 82c ₱ bushel for high mixed. New in car firm at 69@71c, with 72c asked; new shelled sold at 70@72c in small lots. Oats were active and in fair supply at 59½@60c for white; 56½@58c for mixed. Barley and rye unchanged.

Flour—Receipts to-day a slightest change in rates from yesterday's quotations, which were: No. 1 white wheat flour ₱ 20 ₱ bbl; No. 2 amber wheat and No. 1 red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The following prices are ruling dealers here, as follows: St. Louis ₱ sack $2 25@2 90; choice brands of white winter wheat $2 75@2 25; Wisconsin $2 75; Minnesota $2 50@2 75; red winter, new do $5 75@5 50; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 50; corn meal $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour is in large supply and weak at $5 50@3 75 ₱ cwt.

HAY—Is fully equal to the demand. We quote baled timothy, on track at $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton; loose timothy, at $17 00@19 00; inferior at $14 00@16 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@23 00. Choice baled timothy from store is quoted at $25 00@26 00. No. 2, $22 00@24 00; second growth clover hay $21 00@23 00; inferior $17 00@20 00.

MILL FEED—The demand is very active with a large supply. Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₱ sack; shorts at $1 30@1 40 ₱ cwt; mixed middlings $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 70@1 80 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 50@2 00 ₱ cwt.

PROVISIONS.

It will be seen that we make some changes in sugars and molasses, other articles remain unchanged and steady:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb.		*Spices.*	
Fancy	24c	Allspice, ₱ lb	17½@18c
Choice	23c	Cassia, ₱ lb	25@30c
Prime	22 c	Nutmegs, ₱ lb	$1 25@1 40
Good	20 c	Cloves, ₱ lb	35 c
Java	37 c	Pepper	22 @25 c
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Rio, choice	25c	Strictly ch'e N O	80c
Rio, in bulk	23c	Prime	78c
Java	37 c	Good	72c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	10½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	10c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard hards	11 c		
Franklin extra C	9 c	*Leaves, Etc.*	₱ pkg.
American extra C	9 c	Valentia, ₱ lb	11½c
Porto Rico	9½@ 9½c	Currants	12c
Teas.		Prunes	13 @13½c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Starch.*	
Gunpowder	75c@ 1 00	Common	5½c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Japan	55c@ 1 00	Corn	10½c
Oolong	75c@ 1 00	*Soda.*	
Fancy	$1 00	Bi-carb, ₱ 10 ₱ kgs	6c
Souchong	25@ 75c	Bi-carb, ₱ ½ ₱ pkgs	8c
Rice.	₱ lb.	*Candles.*	
Choice Carolina	8½c	Star, full weight	19c
Patna	7½@8c	Stearine	15c
Rangoon	7½c		

CANNED GOODS—The trade in canned goods continues active, with a good prospect for the future. Quotations are unchanged as follows.

Fruits in Syrups.			
2½ lbs California apricots, ₱ doz	$4 75	2 lbs Palm'th corn	2 25
2 lbs blackberries	1 75	2 lbs golden punn kins	2 25
2 lbs red cherries	2 00	2 lbs green peas	1 75
2 lbs damson plums	2 00	2 lbs marrowfat peas	2 00
2 lbs grapes	1 75	2 lbs extra sifted peas	2 50
2 lbs gooseberries	1 75	2 lbs tomatoes	1 40
2 lbs green gages	2 00	3 lbs do	2 00
2 lbs damson plums	2 00	*Quinces, Salmon, &c.*	
2 lbs peaches	3 50	1 lb California sal.	2 50
3 lbs peaches	3 50	2 lbs do do	4 25
3 lbs peaches extra	3 75	2¼ lbs do do	4 00
2 lbs Cal. Bartlett pears	4 25	1 lb spiced salmon	2 25
2 lbs Bartlett pears	3 50	2 lbs do do	6 00
2 lbs Bartlett pears	2 50	1 lb cove oysters, full	1 15
2 lbs pears	2 00	2 lbs do do	2 00
2 lbs pine apples	2 25	1 lb do do	1 65
2 lbs raspberries	2 00	2 lbs do do	1 65
2 lbs strawberries	2 00	1 lb spiced oysters,	1 50
Vegetables.		2 lbs do do	2 50
2 lbs asparagus	4 00	1 lb lobsters	2 25
2 lbs lima beans	2 25	2 lbs do	4 25
2 lbs string beans	2 25	1 lb clams	2 25
2 lbs Winslow's green corn	2 60	2 lbs do	4 25
2 lbs Smith's green corn	2 25	1 lb lobsters	2 25
2 lbs Baltim're corn	2 00	2 lbs do	3 15

FISH—There is a fair demand, with sales as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₱ bbl	$23 00	Large do, ₱ 100	7 00
No. 1 mess do	20 00	Boneless cod, ₱ lb	8½c
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, ₱ half bbl	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	do	6 50
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring, ₱	

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅞

NEW YORK, November 13, 1874.

Clearings $30,000,000. Customs receipts $593,000. Treasury disbursements $345,000. Dry goods imports $1,424,398.

MONEY

steady and more active as the day advanced, closing at 3½@4 per cent.

STERLING

strong all day; bankers advanced the rates to 9@9¼ for sixty days, and 9⅝ for sight, closing business at 48@48½ long and short.

GOLD

active and higher, closing at 110⅞@110¾.

GOVERNMENTS

active and strong, closing steady.

U. S. Coupons 1881	119¾	5-20's, 1868	118¾
5-20's, 1862	111¾	5-20's, 1865, new	118¾
5-20's, 1864	114	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865	115¼	10-40's	113¾
5-20's, 1867	118¾	Currency 6's	118¾

STATE BONDS

Missouri 6's	95	Virginia, old	36
Tennessee, old	75	N. Carolina, old	39¼
Tennessee, new	75	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	39		

STOCKS.

Railroad bonds steady. Stocks advanced ¼@¾ per cent. in the early dealings, but afterwards reacted. In the afternoon the loss was partially recovered. The market was weak at the close at a decline of ⅛@⅜ per cent. from the highest point. The transactions aggregated 17,000 shares, of which 35,000 were Western Union, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 Erie, 44,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Union Pacific, 12,000 Northwestern, 4,600 Rock Island, 12,000 St. Paul, 6,300 Toledo and Wabash, and 18,000 Ohios. The failure of Samuel Loughlan, produce dealer, is announced. The following are the closing quotations:

Erie	29	Do preferred	53½
W. U. Telegraph	80	Wabash	31¾
Quicksilver	36	Do preferred	51¾
Mariposa	12	Pacific Mail	30⅝
Western Union	102	Cleve. Col. & Cin	64
Do preferred	81	Burlington & Q	104
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	81¾
Do preferred	125	Panama	97½
Michigan Central	92½	Illinois Central	97½
E. Ft. W. & C	87½	Union Pacific stk	35¾
Northwestern	39¾	Cent. Pacific bds	85¾
Do preferred	55¼	Union Pacific bds	90
Rock Island	99½	Del. & Lack	109¾
N. J. Central	109¾	Bankers' Bills	480¾
St. Paul	34¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 13, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 spring 92@93c; No. 2, 87c; regular 87½c; fresh spot 88c; seller December, 90c; seller January; No. 3, 82@83c; rejected 73c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 70c cash, 73c seller the year; rejected, 66c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 85@86c. Barley—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2, $1 26; No. 3, $1 10@1 17.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled at $18 00 cash, $17 90 seller the year, $18 65 seller February. Lard dull at 10½c for spot, 9¾c seller the year, closing dull. Bulkmeats steady; shoulders 6½c; short rib middles 9½@9¾c. Green hams firm at 12½@13c.

WHISKY—Firm at 97c.

LATER—At the Produce Board in the afternoon wheat closed at 88¼@88¾c seller December. Corn 75½c seller November, 73½c seller the year. Oats 49¾c seller November, 48¾c seller the year. Barley $1 29¾ bid seller December.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Beeves—Receipts 200, making 4,239 for four days. Market dull and lack active, but prices unchanged, except for good Texans and Cherokee cattle at from 8c @ 8 to dress 54 lbs to 9½c to dress 50 lbs. Sales include 3 cars Kentucky steers, 7 cwt. at 11½@12½c; 2 cars Ohio steers, 7¼ cwt. at 11¼@12½c; 3 cars Ohio steers, 7¼ cwt. at 11½@12½c; 3 cars Missouri steers, 7¼ cwt. at 11½c; 3 cars Illinois,

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 13, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.07	37	88	N.W.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.03	52	53	N.W.	Light.	Clou'y.
9 P. M.	30.58	42	69	Calm	.....	Clear.

Mean barometer.30.53 Highest thermom.....38
Mean thermom'r.....32 Lowest thermom.....26

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Prize Fight

A quiet little prize fight came off yesterday morning about nine o'clock, in a hall on Fourth avenue, between two men named Lewis and Carr, the former a Pittsburgher and the latter from Chicago. At the fourth round Lewis knocked his antagonist over the footlights, and won the fight. There was a liberal sprinkling of the fancy present, and several dollars changed hands.

Church Services.

Rev. J. S. Malone, pastor of the East Liberty Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, will hold service in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. The object in view in holding this service, is to secure, if possible, the organization of a Reformed Episcopal congregation in the lower part of the city.

Rev. W. N. Sloan will preach a sermon tomorrow evening at Westminster Presbyterian Church, East End, in memory of the life and character of Rev. James Hawk, lately deceased, and first pastor of the above mentioned church.

Prof. Newell and the Princeton Students.

Mr. W. Jacobus, Jr., yesterday communicated the action of the former pupils of Newell Institute, now at Princeton College, relative to the death of Prof. Newell. The resolutions express the grief which the students feel, and assure the bereaved members of his family that they deeply realize the loss of their honored teacher. The students who sign the minute are Wm. S. Miller, Thos. A. Noble, M. W. Jacobus, Jr., James O'H. Denny, James D. O'Neil, D. B. Graham, H. J. Power, John H. Reed.

Gustav Praetsch Discharged.

Yesterday afternoon United States Commissioner McCandless, after deliberation upon the evidence heard the previous day in the nickel counterfeiting case, discharged Mr. Gustav Praetsch, as was expected. It will be remembered that Mr. Praetsch had occupied a room in Idlewild Park avenue, but one week before the counterfeiting implements were found there, and nothing implicating him in the work that appears to have been done there could be brought forth. On the other hand there was in his favor a good character. Many friends congratulate Mr. Praetsch warmly upon his vindication.

Mr. Praetsch's daughter, together with the mother, was held for trial.

The Corn and Produce Exchange.

This association will meet at its rooms next Monday to elect a Vice President, Treasurer and a Board of Managers, the latter to consist of twelve members. The following nominations have been made:

For President—A. M. Marshall, L. G. Graff.
For Vice President—Robert H. McCreery, W. H. Graff.
For Treasurer—R. P. Duff.
For Managers—R. D. Elwood, J. C. Houck, M. F. Herron, W. G. Miller, A. J. Hagan, M. Trimble, L. A. Hemidinger, A. Hemidinger, C. Voigt, A. D. Thompson, John Rose, Henry Reg, Jr., Jno. F. Hood, Jas. Schweisel, C. Beckert, H. H. Culp, Wm. Welsh, C. Keil, Thos. McMichael, Frank Vangorder, O. M. Head.

The election will be held between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock.

Saddles, Harness and Trunks.

Few of our city readers, much less residents elsewhere, are aware of the extent the manufacturing of saddles, saddlery, harness, belting, etc., is carried on in this city. The extensive establishment of Loughrey & Frew, 102 Wood street, is conducted upon a large scale. Their immense store, from cellar to roof, is filled with stock of all kinds, and everything in the saddlery, trunk, valise and belting trade. Buyers can be suited with any style and price. The *Christian Advocate* says this firm has long occupied a commanding position in this department of manufactured goods, and the membership thoroughly understand, and are enabled to furnish the most suitable articles to buyers. Possessing ample capital, large facilities and good workmen, they are prepared to supply to order promptly, all articles in their line of business. Personal knowledge of the firm enables us to commend them to all our friends in need of such articles, as trustworthy.

The Troubles at Buena Vista.

Colonel S. B. Cluley, Chief Clerk in the Sheriff's office, returned from Greensburg yesterday morning, whither he had gone to confer with the authorities of Westmoreland county relative to the troubles at Armstrong's coal works. He had a lengthy interview with Sheriff Kilgore, and on representing the situation of affairs to him, the Sheriff promised to consult his attorney relative to serving a notice on Mr. Armstrong to disarm the Italian laborers. Sheriff Kilgore expressed the opinion that if the Italians were disarmed all further trouble in Westmoreland county would cease, as it was Colonel Cluley's intention, if matters satisfactory resulted from his interview with the Westmoreland authorities, to visit Harrisburg and appeal to the Governor for martial law protection.

We learned yesterday that Mr. Armstrong had disarmed the Italians, sent away their guns, and would hereafter depend on the authorities of Westmoreland county for protection. This movement on the part of Mr. A. will, it is thought, prevent any further difficulty.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The benefit of Mr. Lawrence Barrett, last night, was more in the nature of an ovation tendered by the public to a warm personal friend. The house was crowded, and the audience seized every opportunity to express their admiration of the favorite of the evening. At the close of the fourth act Mr. Barrett was called and received by a whirlwind of applause. At his second appearance he made a neat little address, acknowledging the compliment and alluding in feeling terms to the sympathy he received from Pittsburgh during his illness last season. The occasion was throughout a thrillingly pleasant one. "Julius Cæsar" was finely put on well and was enjoyed beyond measure. The support was unusually good. Mr. Graves shared the approval of the audience with the star, being himself favored with a double call before the curtain.

This afternoon "The Marble Heart" will be repeated, to-night "The Robbers" will be given and Monday evening the ever-glorious "Julius Cæsar."

Miss Dargon's Engagement.

Those desiring to secure seats for the performance to be given at the Academy of Music, next week, by Miss A. L. Dargon, can do so by calling on Treasurer McAnlis, at the box-office of that institution.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Two performances will be given at this theater to-day—matinee and evening, the wonderful Jackley family making their last appearance.

The Tennesseans.

This organization of colored vocalists will give the first of their concerts this evening, at the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny City. They come highly recommended, both for the novelty of their entertainment and for their sweet voices. On Monday evening they will give their second concert, in Library Hall, this city.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The entire session was occupied yesterday in hearing evidence for the defense in the case of David D. Williams, charged with having counterfeited the funds of Jonneauville bank. The witnesses examined were E. W. Powell, Mrs. Merrit Robinson, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Mrs. John W. Patterson, Dr. O Neill, Dr. Donnelly, Merrit Robinson, B. McGuire, Thomas France, Edwin Shaffer, W. W. Powers, A. L. Fowe and T. Pender, after which the defense closed their case and the Court adjourned until this morning.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In bankruptcy. Matthias & Orrens, bankrupts. The petition of Springer Harbaugh, one of the bankrupts, for conveyance to his wife of certain lands owned by her, the legal title to which is in him, presented and referred to Register Harper to take testimony, make examination and report to the Court.

Ritzman & Keller, bankrupts. It appearing to the Court, that Jacob Ritzman, one of said bankrupts, has in all things conformed to his duty, it is ordered that he be, and he is hereby discharged from all his debts except such as are by said act excepted.

Arthur Campell, Tioga county, bankrupt. The schedule of property, as suggested by the Register Smith, to be set apart by the assignee to the bankrupt, certain property named in the 28, and amounting to the sum of $499 25, is directed to be set apart under the 14th section of the Bankrupt act, approved by the Court June 8th, 1874.

Supreme Court—Justices Agnew, Sharswood and Mercur.

The argument in the case of *Lane et al.* vs. **Nelson** was concluded. Judge Gordon, being interested, did not sit in this case.

H. S. Southard vs. Albert Haywood, Rufus Haywood and O. F. Prescott. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Argued by Davenport and Griffith for plaintiff in error and J. Benson *contra*.

Samuel Vansyckel, plaintiff in error, vs. Geo. S. Stewart; error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by W. R. Bole and H. G. Johns for plaintiff and Reed *contra*.

The Union Petroleum Company vs. the Bilyeu Petroleum Company, error to the Common Pleas of Venango county. Argued by G. W. Berlin for plaintiff in error and C. Heydrick *contra*.

Alonzo Mead, plaintiff in error, vs. Isaac B. Gerow and Wife; error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Pearson Church for plaintiff in error and Wm. R. Bole *contra*.

District Court—Judge Wilkins.

The case of the owners of the steamer "Dick Fulton No. 3," vs. the owners of the steamer "Charles Brown," is still on trial in this Court.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

A non-suit was taken in the case of Jacob Trautman *et ux.* vs. John Caughey. This is the case in which Mrs. Trautman swore that she had given Caughey $1,500 to deposit in bank, and he never did it, while Caughey claimed that he had never been given the money. The Court was satisfied that the charge had been "trumped up," and if the plaintiff had put in an appearance, she would have been held for perjury.

Valentine Arnold vs. M. L. Malone; action for work and labor done. Verdict for the plaintiff for $51 46.

L. T. Milhoff vs. D. M. Frazier, impleaded with Alvin Whitney; action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $353 46.

The oil case of Bonsall vs. Byers & Co. is still on trial before Judge Stowe.

Robert Munroe and Wm. Munroe, partners doing business as R. Munroe & Co., vs. Catherine Mullin, impleaded with John Vernon & Sons; *sci. fa.* on a mechanic's lien. Juror withdrawn and judgment of non-suit entered.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The Ross riot case was given to the jury in the afternoon, but at the hour of adjournment no verdict had been rendered. The case attracted a great deal of attention among Germans and saloon keepers, and the court room was crowded during the examination of the witnesses. The main arguments for the defendants was, that they had violated Squire Kelly's office simply for the purpose of hearing the testimony in the liquor selling cases which Ross was prosecuting, and with no intention of creating a disturbance. They claim that all the noise and trouble was made by a lot of small boys who were present.

E. Barlot, a constable, is on trial for extorting illegal fees from Wm. Berkert.

Surety and abandonment cases will be called to-day.

THE WATER WORKS.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

Interesting Address of S. P. Fulton, Esq.—Large Attendance of Prominent Citizens, Etc., Etc.

The foundations of the new pumping works at Negley's run, having been almost completed, the Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Joseph L. Lowry, who has had the work in charge, suggested to the Water Committee that it would not be inappropriate to observe the usual formality of a corner-stone laying. The committee, for reasons which may perhaps suggest themselves to most persons, hesitated about getting up a formal demonstration, but assented on condition that no part of the cost should be paid out of the city treasury, and with the understanding that efforts would be made to secure the attendance of as many members of the Councils, and prominent business men and property owners as possible. It is to be regretted that so few of our citizens have taken the trouble to even visit the site of the new water works, much less to examine the extent and character of the work. The opportunity afforded our citizens yesterday, we are glad to state was taken advantage of by between four and five hundred, among whom were many prominent gentlemen, representing the mercantile, manufacturing banking, railway and other interests. A special train of ten cars had been provided, and these were all well filled.

AT THE FOUNDATIONS.

The foundations were reached shortly before eleven o'clock, and about an hour was spent in walking over and examining the massive stone work, consisting of 20,000 perches of masonry. The main building is one hundred and twenty feet square, and in this the mommoth engines will be placed. The boiler houses, on either side are each seventy by one hundred and ten feet. The pump pits are forty-three feet deep, with twelve and a half feet of solid masonry below the pit floors. The excavations for the pits are nineteen feet below the low water line of the river, and at low stage there will be seven feet of water in the pits. The wall facing the river is ten feet thick at the base, tapering to seven and a half feet at the top. The walls throughout are of the most massive character; and when the ponderous nature of the machinery which they are intended to sustain is taken into account, no one will be disposed to regard the masonry as substantial beyond the requirements. Absolute safety is what is absolutely safe, no one can doubt. It is not our purpose, however, to describe the works in this connection. Suffice it to say, that there were present yesterday several experts in stone work, and they pronounced these foundations equal to the best ever erected in Allegheny county.

THE CORNER STONE LAYING.

In the absence of both Presidents of Councils, the Water Committee designated Mr. John Shipton, the patriarch of the Select branch, to represent that body, and Mr. C. P. Duff to appear for the Common Council.

Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Water Committee, called the assemblage to order exactly at noon, announced that the corner stone would now be laid by the Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Lowry, and his Assistant, Mr. Hinchcliffe, which was done. Mr. Lowry, on behalf of the representatives of the Select and Common Councils. So saying he passed the trowel over to Mr. Shipton, who laid the corner stone, of fine hewn, three feet wide and two feet deep, hung suspended by two chains. Mr. Hinchcliffe and Mr. Lowry had deposited the tin box in its place the stone was gradually lowered to its position. The box contained a copy of all the papers, daily and weekly, published in Pittsburgh; list of the city officers, members of the Councils, members of the Water Committee, pay rolls of the employees on the work, city digest and directory; coins, currency, etc. After the contents had been announced, a number of gentlemen contributed their cards, pocket pieces and other articles until the box was filled to its utmost capacity. Among these articles was a silver dollar, which Mr. Mitchell had carried in his pocket for over eighteen years, bearing the date of 1857. Mr. J. K. Brown, of Allegheny, deposited a silver quarter, of the date of 1801, the year of the inauguration of the rebellion.

Mr. Shipton, as Chairman of the Select Council, introduced Mr. S. P. Fulton, who delivered the following interesting address:

MR. FULTON'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS.—We have met together to-day at this spot, and in the presence of this great structure (a monument of the power of science and art, that almost surpasses Nature herself in magnificence and grandeur). We have met to celebrate and to accomplish the beginning of the end of the great work.

To the people of the city of Pittsburgh, like the inhabitants of all other great communities concentrated within a small compass, an abundant supply of that necessary and healthful fluid—water—has always been a matter of great importance. The supply afforded by natural means must always be supplement by artificial means, and the subject of procuring water to the people of Pittsburgh by artificial means was agitated so early as the year 1805. On the 24th of February, in that year, certain friends of the measure introduced into the borough councils an ordinance to provide for a loan to commence the Water Works. The supervision of the work was entrusted to a committee of five, that body was then named the "Water Committee." The Pittsburgh and the Exchange Banks advanced the necessary funds on loan, and the Water Committee began work by purchasing a lot on the corner of Duquesne way and Cecil alley, suitable for a reservoir, for the sum of $1,450, also a lot for a reservoir, of 240 feet square, opposite the present Water House, on Grant street, for the sum of $8,800. This committee made its first annual report on January 9, 1807, in which it appears that although the act was almost unanimous vote, had decided in favor of the construction of Water Works. The committee then began the construction of the works.

The first revenue from the Pittsburgh Water Works was received in 1823, amounting to $268. The consumption of water for the first three years did not exceed 4,000 gallons per day. The city grew so rapidly that these works were found to be wholly inadequate to supply the growing demands. The Water Committee, by direction of Councils, set about the purchase of larger reservoirs and engines. The construction of the reservoirs and pumping engines was placed under the supervision of R. Moor, Esq., a mechanical and hydraulic engineer, an experienced builder of the entire work. The water was pumped into the new reservoir on the 4th of July, 1844. What a fitting celebration for the nation's birthday by the people of good old Pittsburgh.) Our worthy mothers rejoiced in abundance of water to make their tea, and tea without a foreign tax.

The capacity of the two pumping engines was 3,000,000 gallons per day—an amount 3 times greater than the consumption at that date. The consumption in 1846 did not exceed 1,500,000 gallons per day.

The report for the year 1854 states the consumption at 3,725,107 gallons per day. It is also held that congregational meetings cannot control, or the members thereof, be questioned by the Chancery, so far as relates to the supervision and control of all corporations other than those of a municipal character. Also that section it has been held that the equity powers of the court, through contempts, writs of mandamus, are general and unlimited over corporations, and are to be exercised in the ordinary mode of the exercise of chancery powers (*Green vs. Bank of Pennsylvania*, 3 W. & S. 184. This jurisdiction is equally applicable to religious corporations, and the power to punish by attachment all sorts of equity process necessary to effectuate this control. *Baptist Congregation of Seneca et al.*, 3 Grant, 46. In the last case it is also held that congregational meetings cannot control, or the members thereof be questioned at law, the chartered right of the incorporated society—"the customs of one portion of the society cannot be the law of the whole" (Fine Art Institution of its rights." It is plain, therefore, that the acts of the majority of the members, viz., vitiating a fundamental article of the charter of this corporation, persisted in wilfully, are the subjects of equity as a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas, which will use all the powers of a chancellor to compel them to desist, and to return to an observance of their charter duty.

We never no error, therefore, in the conclusions of the court here to the main question. But as the decree in the form adopted, might seem in its entire consequences to extend beyond the line which marks the common rights of all, and to invest the minority with greater rights than they are entitled to claim, we modify the decree so as to adapt it to its proper end.

[The decree is, in substance, that Jonathan Sarver be restrained, so long as he continues ineligible to the pastor, according to the amended charter, from using and occupying the church building, as pastor, or from preaching or officiating in any way. The other defendants are likewise enjoined from encouraging or permitting Sarver to officiate as minister.]

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Finance Committee of Pittsburgh Councils will meet this afternoon at the Controller's office.

IT is reported that a woman was robbed of $5,000 at a hotel near the Union Depot on Thursday night.

A party of eastern railroad officials passed through the city yesterday afternoon, on their way to Colorado.

Dio Lewis will lecture here on the 21st inst., under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

THE Welch Islands Embassy, mentioned yesterday, passed through the city at three o'clock yesterday morning, *en route* to Washington City.

IT is not the correct thing to go to the theater in gorgeous attire. Such costumes create the occasional visitor. The regular *habitues* know better than to rumple their good dresses in the aisles.

A TEAM, belonging to a grocer by the name of Kohlmer, ran off yesterday on Mt. Washington, and coming to Southern avenue, smashing the wagon and throwing the driver out, injuring him in the leg.

FOR newsy books, magazines, literary papers, games, stationary, albums, pocket books, etc., go to Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue, they have a large and fresh stock, and sell at the most reasonable prices.

CORONER MCCALLIN was notified yesterday afternoon that a man named Bolt was killed at the works of D. Steen & Sons, near Mansfield, on the Panhandle Railroad. A magistrate in the vicinity was deputized to hold the inquest.

THERE was an attempt made by highway robbers to rob Peter Schmidt of his wallet, Thursday night, on the Little Saw Mill Run plank road. The scheme was a failure, but his loud cries caused the villians to release him and run away.

JUDGE AGNEW has decided that school directors cannot change the text books to be used in the schools under their charge during the continuance of the school year, but before the school year commences, in conformity with the act of 1854.

THE Allegheny Car and Transportation Company have issued a handsomely printed and illustrated pamphlet of architectural plans of buildings for manufacturing cars, coaches, etc. It will prove of special interest to builders, contractors and others.

THE various meetings of the various railways centering here will take effect next Sunday night. We are informed that there will be no change in the time of running of trains from the East over the Pennsylvania Central, but those departing will leave at a later hour than at present.

THE marriage in Christ's Church, Allegheny, Thursday evening, of Mr. James G. Graham, son of the ex-Senator, to Miss Nettie Adelia McKee, was attended with much *eclat*, the church being filled with the *elite* of the city. Rev. Meech was the officiating clergymen, and Col. Thomas M. Bayne gave the bride away.

A SCHOONER is a vessel that passes by, often unheeded. A newspaper is a challenge to curiosity. A signboard cannot circulate. A newspaper remains like a rumor. A signboard stays with its owner. A newspaper visits the country around. It is well to keep up your sign; it is better to keep up your advertising.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of the 12th says: Rev. Father O'Brien, a Catholic priest recently ordained, and who was placed in charge of a congregation at Blandsdale, near Plymouth, is dying of consumption, at the home of his cousin, Rev. Ryan, pastor of the Catholic congregation. He is not expected to survive over to-night.

THE roof of a dwelling on Taggart street, near the Fifteenth Ward Valley car stables, was discovered to be on fire yesterday about noon. The Fire Department, in response to an alarm from that quarter, responded promptly, and, by tearing off the roof, saved the building, which is owned by employees of the street railway company.

YESTERDAY A. J. McKinley, Esq., Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Valley Railway Company, made oath before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, charging Cyrus Penney, Harry Rose, William Rose, John Pearson and Thad. Dempsey, of Allegheny, with stealing rides on the cars and interfering with the business of the company. The defendants were held for a hearing.

ANOTHER three weeks ago Miss Frankie Wilson, daughter of Captain James Wilson, of the Whale Coal Company, left her home in Cincinnati, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, for Southern California, for the benefit of her health. Shortly after arriving at her destination her symptoms became alarming, and her father left yesterday afternoon to bring her home.

THE MURDER.

The Supposed Perpetrators Arrested—Women Successful as Detectives—The Prisoners Fully Identified—They Are Committed to Jail.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning officers O'Mara, Cupples and Long took into custody two men on the charge of being the perpetrators of the murder of Gottlieb Walz, on the Perrysville road, Ross township, on Wednesday night. The circumstances developed since the arrest leave little doubt that the right persons have been placed in the hands of the authorities. They give their names as William Murray and Fred. Meyer.

THE ARREST.

The circumstances of the arrest are as follows: About the hour above yesterday morning officer Roger O'Mara, stationed at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, was accosted by a young girl, who asked him to come to the boarding house of Mrs. Moore, No. 208 Third avenue, where she (the girl) is employed. She stated that two men had engaged lodging at the house the night before, and from their suspicious behavior it was suspected that they had something to do with the murder on the Perrysville road. Officer O'Mara visited the Mayor's office at once, and calling for his assistance officers Cupples and Long, visited the boarding house. The two men were just getting out of bed and making a hasty toilet. Murray, the larger man, explained, before the officers had spoken, "You don't think I had anything to do with that murder, do you?" When informed that both were under arrest, Murray seemed to weaken, while Meyers was sullen and non-committal. They were then escorted to the lock-up and placed in seperate cells.

SUSPICIOUS ACTIONS OF THE MEN.

MRS. MOORE, the landlady at No. 208, says the two men arrived at her house on Tuesday of last day week. They said they came from Philadelphia, and paid their board in advance, taking a front room on the third floor. They gave no names, remained in their room during the forenoon, and went out after dinner. Usually they were home for supper, but on Wednesday they were absent. On the day of the murder, Murray and Meyer were out until eleven o'clock, having left after dinner, as usual. Nothing was noticed in their manner of coming home, and they retired to bed immediately. Next morning they evinced an unusual desire to see the newspapers, and especially so on the evening of Thursday. While reading an account of the murder in yesterday evening's papers, Murray remarked, "If they know how the men looked, why don't they arrest them?" On Thursday Murray came in and made the remark, "I thought I'd get away to-day, but I didn't." On Sunday the men said they were out at Saw Mill Run. Murray also remarked, at one time, that he preferred to stop at a German house, because they didn't ask him questions."

Since Wednesday, Mrs. Moore states, the men have seemed nervous and fearful. At one time they sat in a shadow on the opposite wall of a narrow passage-way if they both started violently. The suspicions of the family were communicated to officer George Bergley, but, for some reason or other, he failed to report the fact to headquarters.

A SEARCH—BLOODY SHIRT FOUND.

A valise found in the room and belonging to Murray, the Irishman, was examined at the lockup and found to contain one copy of the Cleveland *Herald*, October 3, 1874, and *Police Gazette*, October 10, 1874, a pocket book containing $4 10; one pair overshoes; one necktie undershirt; one white linen shirt, soiled with blood and dirt; one flannel undershirt; a shirt; a lot of chisels, knives and trunkmakers' tools; one Colt's revolver, one barrel discharged; one cartridge and shell. The shirt under mark is fresh on the chamber; one Smith & Wesson revolver, all the chambers loaded; a small one barreled pistol loaded; a quantity of caps, cartridges, &c. Afterward another search of the bedroom was made but nothing was discovered.

WHAT THE PRISONERS SAY.

Both of the prisoners were free to talk while in the cells, but their stories do not agree. Murray, the Irishman, who is believed to have done the shooting, is a slim and quite genteel looking man; in fact, neither of them look like murderers. Murray says: "I am a railroader, and left Philadelphia a week ago for this city looking for a job; I have known Meyer for two or three years; we came on together and boarded together. The tools in the satchel are the property of Meyer, and we have taken a walk to different parts of the city, and went out on Wednesday to see the country; we stayed out all night. I had a knife (Jacob Born's). This was about five o'clock in the evening. About six we walked back along the canal, about two miles from Allegheny; at about seven in the evening; we stopped at Brown's tavern, on Allegheny, at the White House, in Pittsburgh, taking drinks; got home between ten and eleven; the blood got on my shirt from a fight I had with a sore spot on my chin, where I fell down a week ago; I heard nothing of the shooting until I saw the papers next morning; I am a single man have money enough to keep me; I don't need to kill any one for money; I was not with me that afternoon; it was between three and four o'clock in the afternoon when we went out to walk."

Meyer, the smaller of the two, a German, is heavy set, with dark complexion, quick, nervous manner. His story agreed with Murray's, save in two particulars. First, he said that until the night before last (Thursday) *he had never met Murray.* Also, that the blood on Murray's shirt was the result of a *bleeding tooth.* Meyers says his home is at St. Louis, though he leaks rather a wandering life as a trunk maker, and that the tools in the satchel. He had no pistol and never had one. Had been married, but he had had trouble, and left his wife married again and lived at Stanton, Missouri. On Wednesday he and Murray left the tavern and heard nothing of the murder at all.

THE PRISONERS IDENTIFIED.

The peddler, Jacobs, who was with Mr. Walz when attacked, was brought from the Allegheny lock-up, where he was in charge of the police, and taken before the prisoners. On seeing Murray he at once said, in broken English, "That is the very man who struck me down with a stick," and to Meyer he said, "you are the man who held the horses." Murray was also identified by Mr. Kaysor, of the Pittsburgh Bolt Works, and also by Jacob Byrne, of the Three Mile Run House.

Murray in his talk with the detectives spoke of a missing carpet-sack belonging to Meyer, and in which he claims to have left Mr. Hoffman's tavern. Coroner McCallin, with Detective Messenger, visited the house during the afternoon, but nothing was learned of it. The prisoners were taken to jail between four and five o'clock last evening by officer O'Mara, on a commitment from the Mayor. They will be brought out to the Coroner's investigation, which has been postponed to eleven o'clock on Monday morning.

For the arrest of these men, to whom the strongest suspicions turn, credit is due the young girl, Miss Mary Kearns, and Mrs. Moore. They deserve credit and will receive it from the public.

MEETING OF THE WATER COMMITTEE.

A New Clerk Chosen—Lake, Ravine and Rebecca Streets Pipe Contracts Let.

An adjourned meeting of the Pittsburgh Water Committee was held last evening, Mr. Mitchell in the chair and seventeen members present.

Mr. Auil moved that the bids be opened for laying water pipes on Rebecca, Lake and Ravine streets. Carried.

The following contract for laying the pipe on Lake and Ravine streets, was let to James McGaffin at twenty cents per lineal foot, and that for laying the pipe on Rebecca street to the same gentleman at twenty-five cents per foot.

Mr. Cunningham moved that the office of Clerk of the Committee be declared vacant. Mr. Cunningham carried by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Anderson, Auil, Brown, Cunningham, Fulton, Goldthorpe, Hunter, Harrison, Monks, McMasters, Perrofoin, Mayhorn, Thompson, Walton, Wood and Mitchell—16. Nays—Mr. Reilly—1.

Nominations for the office were then in order, and the following persons were nominated: Messrs. John A. Sargeant, William Dalgleish, Edward D. Case, J. R. Murphy, W. A. Murdoch, Richard H. Lee, Robert L. Hamilton and A. A. McCarty.

Messrs. Anderson and Perchment were appointed tellers, and preparatory to balloting, on motion, it was directed that the name of the person receiving the lowest number of votes after the third ballot.

The following was the result on the ballots:

First Ballot—Sargeant, 4; Dalgleish, 2; Case, 2; Murphy, 1; Murdock, 3; Lee, 1; Hamilton, 2; Hamilton and Ballot—Sargeant, 4; Case, 1; Murphy, 1; Murdoch, 1; Lee, 2; Hamilton, 5.

Third Ballot—Sargeant, 4; Murphy, 1; Murdoch, 1; Hamilton, 7; Lee, 2; Dalgleish, 1.

Fourth ballot—Sargeant 4; Hamilton, 10; Lee, 3.

The fifth and sixth ballots resulted—Hamilton, 9; Lee, 4; Sargeant, 3.

There was a slight change in the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth ballots.

Mr. Fulton moved that after the fourteenth ballot, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes be voted on, but that ballot resulted, Hamilton 7, Lee 5, and Sargeant 2.

On the fifteenth ballot, Mr. Lee received but three votes, and his name was dropped. The seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third ballots resulted in no choice, Hamilton receiving fourteen and Sargeant three votes on the last five ballots. The voting was conducted with the utmost secrecy and with ballot, with the same result. On the twenty-eighth ballot two more votes were cast than there were members present. On the thirty-third ballot Mr. Hamilton received fifteen votes, a majority of the members of the committee, and he was therefore declared duly elected.

On motion adjourned.

THE CITY HALL ACCOUNTS.

The Auditing Committee Continue Their Labors—Proposals, Contracts and Receipts Examined — Adjournment Till Wednesday Next.

The Court auditing committee appointed to examine and report upon the accounts of the City Controller's office met again yesterday morning in the reception room. All the members of the committee were present, as also Thomas Steel, Esq., late Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, and Messrs. King, Dunn, Jones, McLain, Finley and Powers, representing the Taxpayers' Union.

"Squire Steel, upon the opening of the meeting, asked for the reading of the minutes of the previous day, as the Court had ordered the Court correctly. The request was complied with, and the minutes were found to be all right.

Mr. Steel then stated to the committee that, being desirous of giving the fullest information possible, and in order to satisfy them as to the questions propounded in relation to the accounts, he would, if the Auditing Committee desired it, produce his private bank account, and the condition, of course, that it be not made public.

One of the committee remarked that that was very fair, and all that could be asked.

The Auditors then proceeded with the examining the proposals, contracts and receipts and comparing the latter with the books of the Commission. The contract of Patrick Walsh, and his receipts in full for work in clearing the lots of the old building, were the first papers examined, then followed the contracts for stone, iron work, carpenter work, &c.

The attendance of the architect was found necessary, and Mr. Kerr was sent for, but it was ascertained that he was on the excursion to the new water works. He will attend the next meeting of the committee.

The committee adjourned before one o'clock, which is the hour at which Mr. Powers asked he and those with him desired. Mr. Powers stated that they intended to contest some of the contracts.

The committee said they would continue the auditing of the accounts until completed, after which propositions for other contracts would be entertained. The committee adjourned until Wednesday next.

One of the Democratic papers, summing up the Democratic victories, heads the article "The Swindling Tide." The writer, we suppose, wrote "The Swelling Tide," but the proof-reader being a Republican wag, made the change. There is many a joke.

Official Returns

of whisky manufactured in the State of Pennsylvania for the last six years and three months show a falling off in the distillation. The Government tax will amount to $4,000,000 less this year than in the year 1873. Dealers should lay in a stock before the advance in price, as an advance will surely come. We would here remind the trade that they can buy the Golden Wedding Rye Whisky of 1869 and 1870, in the original packages, each package showing by government stamps its age, by calling on the distillers.

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